

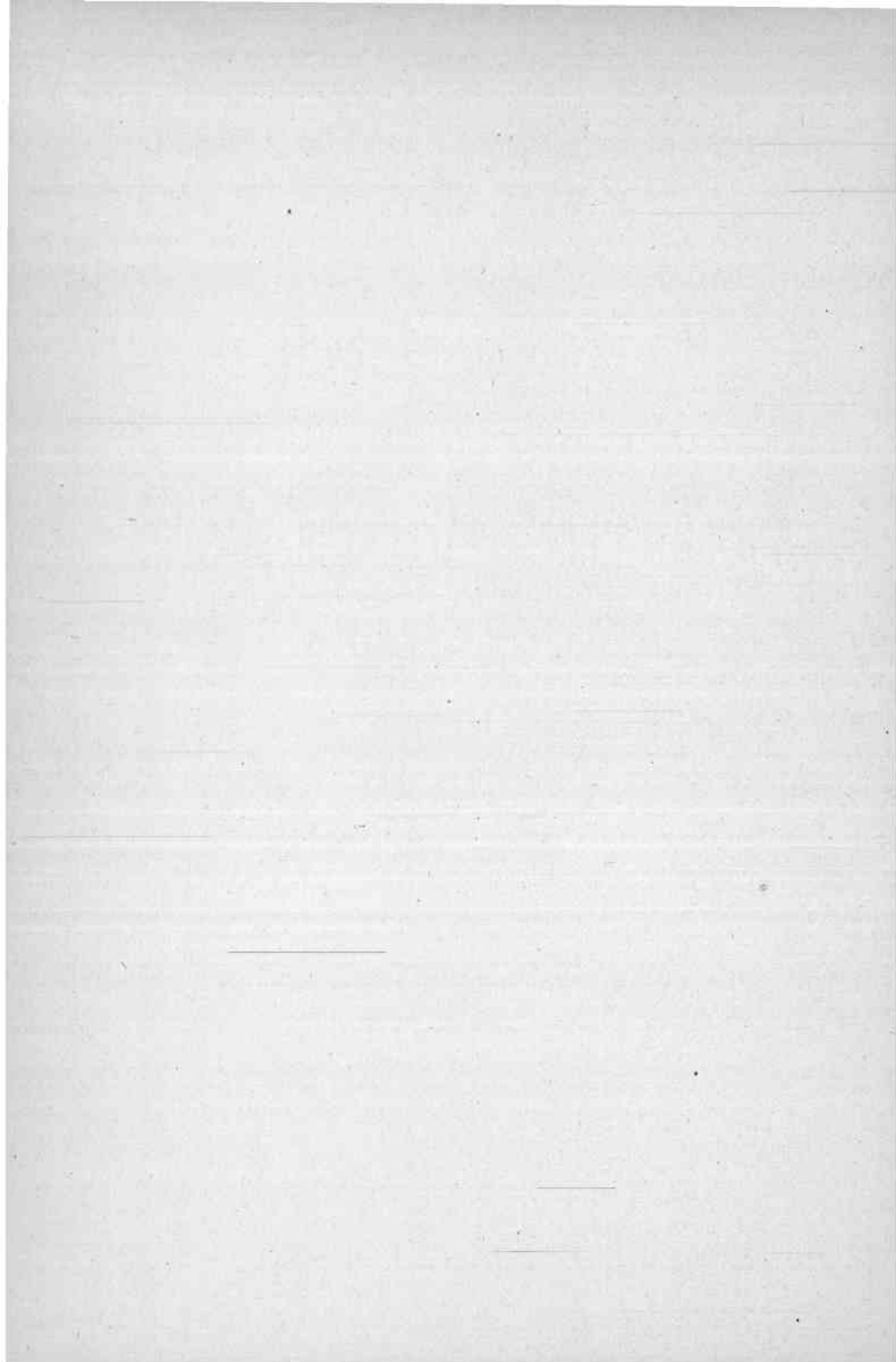
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
ANCIENT FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS
OF MINNESOTA

AT ITS
THIRTY-SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD
IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, JAN. 16 AND 17,
A. D. 1889, A. ° L. ° 5889.

ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL THE LODGES.

M. ° W. ° J. A. KESTER, G. ° M. °, Blue Earth City.
R. ° W. ° A. T. C. PIERSON, G. ° S. °, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL,
THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY.
1889.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1889, 12 o'clock M.

In accordance with the provisions of the Grand Constitution, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota convened at Masonic Hall, St. Paul, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, A. D. 1889, A. : L. : 5889, at 12 M.

The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, assisted by the following officers, opened a lodge of Master Masons, preparatory to the opening of the Grand Lodge:

BRO. J. A. KIESTER.....	Deputy Grand Master.
BRO. ALPHONSO BARTO.....	Grand Senior Warden.
BRO. GEORGE S. ACKER.....	Grand Junior Warden.
BRO. JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.....	Grand Treasurer.
BRO. A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Grand Secretary.
BRO. LEVI W. FOLSOM.....	Grand Senior Deacon.
BRO. T. C. BIVANS.....	Grand Junior Deacon.
BRO. J. C. FISCHER.....	Grand Tyler.

Representatives of one hundred and fifty-five lodges responded to the call of the roll; one hundred and sixty-four active working lodges; one hundred and seventy-eight on the roll.

A majority of the lodges in the jurisdiction being represented,

the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge in DUE FORM.

P.: G.: M.: Charles Griswold acting as Grand Chaplin.

ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary announced the appointment of Bro. Thos. Montgomery (54) as Assistant Grand Secretary.

ILLNESS OF GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Grand Master had been for a number of weeks confined to his bed, seriously ill, but that at last advices he was very slowly recovering, being able to sit up a part of the time.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Deputy and Acting Grand Masters appointed the Bros. Grand Secretary (5), Ole C. Hanson (133), E. P. Crossman (28).

The returns of the various lodges having been sent up—as required by a resolution of the Grand Lodge—ten days before the commencement of annual communication, the Grand Secretary had been enabled to prepare the roll in advance, hence it was only necessary to call the roll of representatives and fill in the proxies. Within a half hour the committee presented the report as follows, which was, on motion of Bro. W. T. Rigby (28), accepted and the committee continued.

REPORT.

To the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully report that they find present Grand Officers, Representatives and Past Grand Officers as follows:

GRAND OFFICERS.

R.: W.: J. A. KIESTER.....	Deputy Grand Master.
R.: W.: ALPHONSO BARTO.....	Grand Senior Warden.
R.: W.: GEO. S. ACKER.....	Grand Junior Warden.
R.: W.: JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.....	Grand Treasurer.
R.: W.: A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Grand Secretary.
R.: W.: W. H. HARRIES.....	Grand Marshal.
W.: LEVI W. FOLSOM.....	Grand Senior Deacon.
W.: THOS. C. BIVANS.....	Grand Junior Deacon.
W.: G. W. ROCKWELL.....	Grand Sword Bearer.
W.: ALEX. FIDDES.....	Grand Senior Steward.
W.: JOHN C. FISCHER.....	Grand Tyler.

REPRESENTATIVES.

St. Johns, No. 1.....	Thomas C. Clark, W. : M. : H. T. King, proxy for S. : W. :
Cataract, No. 2.....	Frank B. Stoneman, W. : M. : Charles D. Boyce, proxy for S. : W. :
St. Paul, No. 3.....	John E. Davis, W. : M. : F. A. Randels, S. : W. :
Hennepin, No. 4.....	A. Y. Davidson, W. : M. : John H. Randall, S. : W. : Jacob Sitze, J. : W. :
Ancient Landmark, No. 5.....	Wm. G. DeVol, W. : M. : Israel B. B. Sprague, S. : W. : W. D. Cornish, proxy for S. : W. :
Dakota, No. 7.....	W. W. Weeks, W. : M. : S. E. Worthington, S. : W. : Irving Todd, proxy for J. : W. :
Red Wing, No. 8.....	Dwight M. Baldwin, W. : M. :
Faribault, No. 9.....	L. Hawley, W. : M. :
Mantorville, No. 11.....	Wm. H. Edison, W. : M. :
Mankato, No. 12.....	J. W. Andrews, W. : M. :
Wapahasa, No. 14.....	H. M. Dugan, W. : M. :
Monticello, No. 16.....	E. S. Gibbs, W. : M. :
Hokah, No. 18.....	L. S. Keeler, S. : W. :
Winona, No. 18.....	Caleb C. Clement, W. : M. :
Minneapolis, No. 19.....	James Smith, W. : M. : Horace M. Myers, S. : W. : Lanes A. Condit, J. : W. :
Caledonia, No. 20.....	W. H. Harries, proxy for lodge.
Rochester, No. 21.....	John J. Fulkerson, W. : M. : W. Logan Brackenridge, S. : W. : A. T. Stebbins, proxy for J. : W. :
Pleasant Grove, No. 22.....	B. E. Page, W. : M. : O. H. Page, proxy for J. : W. :
North Star, No. 23.....	Theo. C. Wing, W. : M. : Geo. McMahon, S. : W. :
Wilton, No. 24.....	F. R. Field, W. : M. : Wm. Orcutt, proxy for S. : W. : Geo. Hofeld, proxy for J. : W. :
Western Star, No. 26.....	W. C. Mitchell, proxy for lodge.
Blue Earth Valley, No. 27.....	Jefferson Bathrick, J. : W. :
Clear Water, No. 28.....	E. P. Crozman, W. : M. :
Morning Star, No. 29.....	J. F. Tostiven, S. : W. :
Anoka, No. 30.....	Walter P. Macomber, W. : M. : O. L. Cutter, proxy for S. : W. :
King Hiram, No. 31.....	Barkley Varner, W. : M. :

Sakatah, No. 32.....	M. G. Kimball, W.: M.: C. A. Gray, J.: W.:
Star in the East, No. 33	Henry Birkett, W.: M.:
Oriental, No. 34.....	Leonard A. Rosing, W.: M.:
Mount Moriah, No. 35.....	Jacob Thompson, W.: M.: Charles Knocke, S.: W.:
Preston, No. 36.....	Wm. W. Foote, W.: M.:
Mystic Tie, No. 37.....	C. L. Parham, W.: M.:
Washington, No. 38.....	Frank M. Andrews, W.: M.: J. E. Getman, proxy for S.: W.: Perkins G. Barnes, J.: W.:
Fidelity, No. 39.....	Wm. Todd, W.: W.: C. L. West, proxy for S.: W.:
Carnelian, No. 40.....	E. J. Manning, W.: M.: Wm. M. McKoster, J. W. Kennedy, proxy for J.: W.:
Hermon, No. 41.....	J. H. Hall, W.: M.:
Hope, No. 42.....	Elisha A. Child, W.: M.:
Harmony, No. 43.....	C. D. Jacobs, W.: M.:
King Solomon, No. 44.....	F. T. Brown, S.: W.:
Union, No. 45.....	Herman F. Meyer, W.: M.:
Evergreen, No. 46.....	Not represented.
Concord, No. 47.....	Arthur B. French, W.: M.:
Social, No. 48.....	M. M. Clark, W.: M.: J. S. Murphy, proxy for S.: W.:
Rising Sun, No. 49.....	Everet C. Johnson, W.: M.: Hiram C. Bear, S.: W.:
Watertown, No. 50.....	Frank S. Coffin, W.: M.:
Acacia, No. 51.....	Irving T. Murry, S.: W.:
Cannon River, No. 52.....	Geo. Molm, W.: M.: Alex. Ridgway, proxy for S.: W.: Hoyt D. Widrick, J.: W.:
Nicollet, No. 54.....	E. S. Petinjohn, W.: M.: Thos. Montgomery, proxy for S.: W.: Sam P. Witty, J.: W.:
Zion, No. 55..	Clarence C. Peaslee, W.: M.: August J. Anderson, S.: W.: Edgar O. Ballard, J.: W.:
Meridian, No. 56.....	Joseph Underlick, W.: M.:
Blue Earth City, No. 57.....	Albert J. Franklin, W.: M.:
Spring Valley, No. 58.....	J. D. Farmer, proxy for lodge.
Temple, No. 59.....	C. L. Todd, W.: M.:
Star in the West, No. 60.....	L. R. Barto, W.: M.:
Ashlar, No. 61.....	W. E. Smith, W.: M.:
Star, No. 62.....	Daniel R. Thompson, S.: W.:
Illustrious, No. 63.....	G. R. Hall, W.: M.:

Chain Lake, No. 64.....	M. E. L. Shanks, W.: M.:
Golden Rule, No. 65.....	Reuben H. Sanderson, W.: M.:
Madelia, No. 66.....	J. T. Furber, proxy for lodge.
Corinthian, No. 67.....	E. Z. Needham, S.: W.:
Mystic Star, No. 69.....	John McLeod, W.: M.:
Paynesville, No. 71.....	A. Leroy Elliott, W.: M.:
Lansing, No. 72.....	R. A. Carll, J.: W.:
Brownsville, No. 73.....	David See, S.: W.:
Eureka, No. 75.....	J. D. Allen, W.: M.:
Joppa, No. 76.....	F. C. Nickerson, J.: W.:
Tuscan, No. 77.....	Erie G. Wood, W.: M.:
	John F. Murphy, J.: W.:
Mystic Circle, No. 78.....	John I. Briggs, W.: M.:
Palestine, No. 79.....	Jerome E. Cooley, W.: M.:
Henderson, No. 80.....	Henry Poehler, W.: M.:
Constellation, No. 81.....	F. B. Van Hoesen, W.: M.:
Howard, No. 82.....	C. W. Rickerson, proxy for lodge.
Huram Abi, No. 83.....	Geo. B. Arnold, W.: M.:
	August E. Anderson, S.: W.:
	Geo. B. Edgerton, J.: W.:
Orient, No. 84.....	J. H. Goodwin, W.: M.:
High Forest, No. 85.....	Charles Stewart, S.: W.:
	John M. Rowly, proxy for J.: W.:
Tyrian, No. 86.....	Edwin L. Ford, S.: W.:
	Edward F. Hopkins, J.: W.:
Doric, No. 87.....	J. M. Nye, W.: M.:
Golden Fleece, No. 89.....	A. J. Revell, W.: M.:
	Christian Bertelsen, J. W.
Good Faith, No. 90.....	W. R. Ellsworth, W.: M.:
Antiquity, No. 91.....	M. E. Powell, proxy for W.: M.:
	W. F. Dickinson, proxy for S.: W.:
Fraternal, No. 92.....	Lounnis Berry, W.: M.:
Unity No. 93.....	S. N. Wright, W.: M.:
Keystone, No. 94.....	T. J. Murfin, W.: M.:
Sherburne, No. 95.....	B. F. Mabie, W.: M.:
	W. F. Chadbourne, J.: W.:
Libanus, No. 96.....	George Knudson, W.: M.:
Prudence, No. 97.....	Not represented.
Charity, No. 98.....	Albert Marden, W.: M.:
Corner Stone, No. 99.....	E. E. Corliss, proxy for lodge.
Aurora, No. 100.....	Geo. S. Burton, W.: M.:
Fraternity, No. 101.....	Charles W. Smith, S.: W.:
	I. P. Durfee, proxy for J.: W.:
Lebanon, No. 102.....	Not represented.
Bethel, No. 103.....	R. C. Roberts, W.: M.:
Sharon, No. 104.....	Henry J. Ramsett, proxy for W.: M.:

Sharon, No. 104.....	E. G. Bloomfield, proxy for S. W.:
	Henry J. Ramsett, J. W.:
Mt. Tabor, No. 106.....	C. J. Shaw, W. M.:
Relief, No. 108.....	G. H. Ballard, W. M.:
	W. A. Campbell, J. W.:
Sunset, No. 109.....	Wm. F. Dusell, S. W.:
Pickwick, No. 110.....	Geo. Sainsbury, W. M.:
	J. L. Finch, proxy for S. W.:
Carver, No. 111.....	John S. Nelson, S. W.:
Khurum, No. 112.....	James Elwin S. W.:
	C. M. Foote, proxy for J. W.:
Excelsior, No. 113.....	James R. Walker, W. M.:
	O. C. Meaker, proxy for S. W.:
Ben. Franklin, No. 114.....	Herbert J. Miller, W. M.:
	W. H. Halbert, proxy for J. W.:
Elgin, No. 115.....	D. F. Ferguson, W. M.:
Lafayette, No. 116.....	D. L. Tanner, W. M.:
Granite, No. 117.....	J. A. Lewis, S. W.:
Newport, No. 118.....	J. Q. Mackintosh, S. W.:
	J. D. Carroll, J. W.:
Delta, No. 119.....	Not represented.
Grand Meadow, No. 121.....	Wm. H. Bentley, S. W.:
Kellogg, No. 122.....	G. B. Albertson, W. M.:
	L. O. Cook, S. W.:
Prairie, No. 123.....	Not represented.
Janesville, No. 124.....	D. J. Dodge, W. M.:
Winslow Lewis, No. 125.....	O. H. Brown, proxy for lodge.
Moorhead, No. 126.....	Not represented.
Josephus, No. 128.....	Not represented.
Swift, No. 129.....	J. N. Edwards, W. M.:
	A. D. Aldrich, J. W.:
Arcturus, No. 130.....	J. F. Oliva, S. W.:
Alma, No. 131.....	C. F. Wenham, proxy for lodge.
Norwood, No. 132.....	Robert Elliott, W. M.:
Golden Sheaf, No. 133.....	Ole C. Hanson, W. M.:
	C. L. Brown, proxy for S. W.:
Cokato, No. 134.....	Gordon W. Johnson, W. M.:
	Geo. C. Brugincate, S. W.:
Nelson, No. 135.....	O. H. Bushnell, W. M.:
Walnut, No. 136.....	Not represented.
Appleton, No. 137.....	J. M. Peckinpaugh, W. M.:
	A. D. Countryman, proxy for S. W.:
	J. F. Wilkinson, J. W.:
Orion, No. 138.....	E. A. D. Salter, W. M.:
Verndale, No. 139.....	John R. Williams, W. M.:
Little Falls, No. 140.....	Not represented.

Crookston, No. 141.....	S. F. Markham, W. . M. .
Currie, No. 142	H. C. Grass, proxy for lodge.
Lakeview, No. 143.....	John F. Crippen, S. . W. .
	John McCallum, proxy for J. . W. .
Bird Island, No. 144.....	Albert Brown, W. . M. .
Melrose, No. 145.....	W. B. Whitney, W. . M. .
Benton, No. 146.....	Henry Potter, W. . M. .
Canby, No. 147	O. E. Maxson, W. . M. .
Quarry, No. 148.....	F. A. Walker, W. . M. .
	Chas. Mylius, J. . W. .
Guardian, No. 149.....	John M. Kissner, S. . W. .
Warren, No. 150.....	Wm. A. Wallace, W. . M. .
Chaska, No. 151	Merritt Melvin, J. . W. .
Frontier, No. 152.....	W. M. James, W. . M. .
	Lewis Gewalt, S. . W. .
	Peter Hanson, proxy for J. . W. .
Kodahya, No. 153.....	Edward Ashley, W. . M. .
Norman, No. 154.....	B. F. Ashelman, S. . W. .
Tracy, No. 155.....	F. S. Brown, W. . M. .
Wadena, No. 156.....	John G. Howe, W. . M. .
Perham, No. 157.....	Chauncey T. Baxter, S. . W. .
Hector, No. 158.....	H. B. Ostrander, W. . M. .
Long Prairie, No. 159.....	E. G. P. Sanderson, W. . M. .
Plymouth, No. 160.....	Geo. R. Chipman, W. . M. .
	Alpheus Dale, S. . W. .
Sincerity, No. 161.....	J. F. Taylor, W. . M. .
Prescott, No. 162.....	Ezra W. Snyder, W. . M. .
Summit, No. 163.....	Walter Holcomb, W. . M. .
	Wm. M. Bushnell, S. . W. .
	C. S. Bunker, proxy for J. . W. .
Jasper, No. 164.....	Samuel C. Johnson, W. . M. .
Minnehaha, No. 165.....	Gilbert F. Mitchell, W. . M. .
	Robert R. Odell, S. . W. .
Garnett, No. 166.....	Geo. Maroe, W. . M. .
	A. H. S. Perkins, S. . W. .
	Daniel Getty, J. . W. .
Agate, No. 167.....	Wm. D. Cross, W. . M. .
	Bartlett Y. McNairy, J. . W. .
Braden, No. 168.....	Geo. Brookins, W. . M. .
Pierson, No. 169.....	Frank D. Bell, W. . M. .
Fulda, No. 170.....	Larned Coburn, W. . M. .
Shekinah, No. 171.....	John Dale, W. . M. .
	Frank E. Chipman, S. . W. .
	Willis R. Shaw, J. . W. .
Marietta, No. 172.....	M. L. Snow, proxy for lodge.
Plumb Line, No. 173.....	Orelus M. Nelson, W. . M. .

Valley, No. 174.....	Marcus H. Tracy, S.: W.:
Roman Eagle, No. 175.....	L. S. Nelson, W.: M.:
	A. G. Lindgren, J.: W.:
Ark, No. 176.....	Orville A. Stoneman, W.: M.:
	Chas. H. Brinsmaid, J.: W.:
Rough Ashlar, No. 177.....	Not represented.
Anchor, No. 178.....	Chas. A. Greene, W.: M.:
	Geo. E. Putney, S.: W.:
	Wm. Dragoo, J.: W.:

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

A. T. C. PIERSON.....	Past Grand Master.
C. W. NASH.....	Past Grand Master.
CHARLES GRISWOLD.....	Past Grand Master.
ED. W. DURANT.....	Past Grand Master.
HENRY R. WELLS.....	Past Grand Master.
C. H. BENTON.....	Past Grand Master.
HENRY R. DENNY.....	Past Grand Master.
HENRY N. SETZER.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
W. T. RIGBY.....	Past Deputy Grand Master.
THOMAS LOMBARD.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
SAMUEL E. ADAMS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
EDGAR NASH.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
L. Z. ROGERS.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
A. P. FITCH.....	Past Grand Senior Warden.
WM. LEE.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
E. P. BARNUM.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
A. MARDEN.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.
A. LA DUE.....	Past Grand Junior Warden.

Respectfully submitted.

A. T. C. PIERSON,
O. C. HANSON,
E. P. CROSSMAN,
Committee.

VISITORS.

On motion of Bro. A. D. Countryman (137), it was
Resolved, That all Master Masons in good and regular standing be
permitted to visit the Grand Lodge during the present session.

GRAND ORATOR.

The Grand Secretary read a communication from Bro. Rev.
Robert Forbes, Grand Orator, regretting his inability to be pres-
ent at the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was called off until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1889, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor.

Officers and members as at morning session.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master, acting, announced the appointment of the standing committees, as follows:

RETURNS OF LODGES.

Bros. Wm. F. Dickinson (91), Wm. G. DeVol (5), J. S. Nelson (111), A. J. Franklin (57), Irving Todd (7), J. N. Andrews (12), W. A. Wallace (150), W. B. Whitney (145), J. R. Williams (139).

LODGES U. D. D.

Bros. J. E. Getman (108), Henry Poehler (80), E. S. Gibbs (16).

GRAND SECRETARY'S AND GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Bros. W. F. Dickinson (91), L. R. Barto (60), C. D. Boyce (2).

VISITING BRETHREN.

Bros. John E. Davis (3), Jeff Bathrick (27).

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bros. E. E. Corliss (99), C. L. Brown (133), M. E. Powell (91), F. S. Brown (155), A. D. Countryman (137).

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bros. C. H. Benton (2), Chas. Griswold (3), H. R. Wells (36), E. W. Durant (1), H. R. Denny (111), C. W. Nash (7).

APPROPRIATIONS.

Bros. H. R. Wells (36), C. C. Clement (18), J. M. Nye (87).

ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

Bros. R. H. Gove (21), W. T. Rigby (28), C. H. Smith (97).

PRINTING.

Bros. Grand Secretary (5), Grand Treasurer (19), T. Montgomery (54).

PAY ROLL.

Bros. Grand Treasurer (19), E. P. Barnum (60), Henry Birkett (33).

The Acting Grand Master then proceeded to read his

ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

We have again assembled in Grand Annual Communication.

You are already cognizant of the fact that our M. : W. : Grand Master is not present.

The absence of no other member of this Grand Lodge would perhaps be so distinctly recognized as his, even if he were not the chief officer of the craft, because for many years he has been one of the wisest, most industrious, and most honored of the members of this body.

On the eighteenth day of December last, I received a letter, dictated and subscribed by our Grand Master, stating, in substance, that owing to protracted and severe illness, he was wholly unable to attend to the duties of his high office, and that he should not be able to prepare or deliver the annual address, and requesting me as D. : Grand Master to assume at once the performance of the duties of his office.

To relieve him as much as possible from the cares of the office, and also as it was my duty as D. : G. : M. : so to do, I immediately wrote him that I should comply with his direction to the best of my humble abilities, fully realizing the importance of those duties and the responsibilities of the office, and also how poorly qualified I was for this task so suddenly devolved upon me.

Late information indicates that our Grand Master is still prostrate upon a bed of sickness.

Brethren, you will permit me to suggest that a brief resolution of sympathy with our M. : W. : brother in his affliction, and expressive of our fraternal regard and earnest hopes of his early restoration to health, being adopted among the first business of the session and forwarded to him, would be a proper and kindly thing to do, for I know that such a sentiment is deep in your hearts and wants expression.

Being called at the eleventh hour, so to speak, to exercise the functions of this high office, including the preparation and deliv-

ery of the annual address, and our Grand Master being unable to give me any memoranda of his official acts, you will kindly realize the difficulties of the situation and make all reasonable allowances for the many imperfections apparent in the discharge of these duties on my part, and especially in this report of the official acts of our Grand Master during the recess.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance of our venerable and R. · W. · G. · Secretary in making up this record of the year's transactions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I received from the Grand Master on the twenty-fourth day of December a package containing many letters, which had been addressed to him, and also the by-laws of a number of lodges, sent up for approval. As soon as it was possible, I gave attention to the various matters presented for consideration. I found quite a number of the letters indorsed "answered," with date of answer. These I presumed to have been replied to by the Grand Master. To the others I made such replies as seemed to be necessary or expedient. In several instances the problems propounded seemed, at least to my humble comprehension, as abstruse and difficult of solution as the riddle of the Grecian Sphinx, and requiring at all events the wisdom of our reputed first Most Excellent Grand Master to solve. These I referred back to the brethren for a more full and clear statement. I fear, however, that owing to the circumstances some of the letters may not have received replies, or some may have been mislaid. I examined those also which were marked as answered and found that while, in several instances, some inconvenience might arise, yet no great injury could result, even if answers were delayed to this meeting of the Grand Lodge. Should it have been otherwise, however, in any instance, I shall greatly regret it, and must ask your indulgence, both in behalf of the Grand Master, and especially myself, because of the unhappy situation.

BY-LAWS.

On December 31st last, I approved the by-laws of Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 175, at Adrian. I returned on the same day,

without approval, the by-laws of Anchor Lodge, No. 178, at Royaltou, because quite defective in many respects, and requested the brethren to follow the form or model prescribed by the Grand Lodge, with certain corrections.

I also on the same day returned, without approval, the by-laws of Delta Lodge, No. 119, at Marshall, because they had followed the prescribed form too closely, and suggested a number of changes.

It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that it is a matter of great importance in many respects that the by-laws of all the lodges should be substantially uniform, and, as has already been stated by our Grand Master, the general form prescribed is excellent, though needing remodeling in some important particulars. The committee appointed at the last session to revise the form will doubtless report all needed corrections at this session.

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED.

Dispensations for new lodges were granted during the recess as follows:

On April 3d last, to Bro. W. H. Crowe, W. : M. :; J. H. Rock, S. : W. :; Horace W. Chalfant, J. : W. :, at Osakis Lake, Douglas county, to be known as Osakis Lodge, U. : D. :

On June 1st last, to W. A. Wright, W. : M. :; F. P. Thompson, S. : W. :; E. J. McEwen, J. : W. :, at Cloquet, Carlton county, to be named Dalles, U. : D. :

The work of the brethren will doubtless be presented for inspection, and if found satisfactory charters should be granted them.

On December 5th last, on application of W. : Bro. De Vol, W. : M. : of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, St. Paul, I granted a special dispensation to pass six brethren at the same time, to-wit, December 6th, to the degree of Fellow Craft, it appearing that the Grand Master, to whom application had been made, was unable to attend to the matter. I doubted the necessity for a dispensation in such case, and also my authority under the circumstances to grant it, but the necessities of the case, as set forth, seemed to be urgent. Section 22 of the constitution seems

to apply only to the *making of new brethren*, but not to the conferring of the second and third degrees. But the provision is understood in many lodges to apply to all the degrees, and is so specified also in the by-laws of some of the lodges. Such is the fact as to the by-laws of Ancient Landmark, No. 5.

A number of applications to our Grand Master for dispensations for various special purposes were referred to me, but which, after due consideration, I declined to grant.

DISPENSATIONS RENEWED.

The dispensation of King David's Lodge, U. : D. :, at Elmore was renewed.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

The lodges chartered at last session were duly constituted by brethren appointed by the Grand Master, and reports are on file in the Grand Secretary's office.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

I find that during the year the Grand Master appointed and commissioned the following named Grand Representatives near their respective Grand Lodges:

R. : W. : John Hunton, Boise City, Idaho, in place of M. : W. : G. H. Davis, resigned; and upon his recommendation —

M. : W. : Florin H. Nash, Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

R. : W. : Edwin Wheelock, Cambridge, Vt.

R. : W. : John G. Goldworthy, Central Falls.

R. : I. : in place of M. : W. : Thos. Doyle, deceased.

DECISIONS.

I have received no memorandum of any decisions the Grand Master may have rendered during the year. If any were made by him we may be assured that they were correct.

I have myself rendered no decisions, properly so called, but have in a number of instances made such suggestions and given such instructions as I deemed would enable the brethren to adjust the various matters presented for consideration.

LAYING OF CORNER STONES.

On the twentieth day of June last the Grand Master, with the assistance of the Grand Officers, laid the corner stone of the new city hall at Winona according to our ancient customs.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar acted as escort to the Grand Lodge, and is entitled to great commendation for the splendid and efficient services rendered on this occasion. A very large number of people were in attendance to participate in, or witness, the ceremonies.

On the fourth day of September last the corner stone of a masonic temple at Minneapolis was laid by the Grand Master, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge. This is the first masonic temple erected in our jurisdiction, and one of the finest in the whole Northwest; an honor to the craft generally, but especially so to our enterprising brethren of Minneapolis, "the infant Hercules of the Northwest" among cities, as our Grand Master felicitiously designated that city.

On this occasion also the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, mounted, with many subordinate commanderies, acted as escort to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state was also in attendance and joined in the procession. An address of welcome was delivered by Bro. A. A. Ames, mayor of the city. Eloquent speeches were also made by Bros. R. B. Langdon, Judge Lochren, R. : W. : Bro. Barto, representing the governor of the state, and by R. : W. : Bro. Rev. R. Forbes, our Grand Orator.

This occasion was one of the most memorable in the history of this jurisdiction, not alone by reason of the grandeur of the structure erected, but also because of the vast multitude of the brethren present; the splendid hospitality of the brethren and people generally of Minneapolis; the magnificent procession under the charge of our Grand Marshal Harries and others; the good order, the eloquence and the fraternal feeling everywhere exhibited.

Many distinguished visitors from sister jurisdictions were present, among whom we may name Bro. E. S. Elliott, P. : G. : M. : of Masons in Wisconsin; Bro. R. C. Jordan, P. : G. : M. : of Ma-

sons in Nebraska; Bro. J. W. Laffin, R. : W. : Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and V. : E. : Sir N. B. Rundle, G. : C. : of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin.

DEATH OF BRETHREN.

During the year, death, as usual, has been abroad. His sad and startling work goes on perpetually.

"His flying shafts
Strike down to-day the bravest in the land;
And here and there, how suddenly he wafts
His fatal arrows."

Among those summoned hence during the year was M. : W. : Bro. William Lavelly, P. : G. : M. : of Masons of Illinois, and our representative near the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Illinois at the time of his death. He was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28, 1810; died at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23, 1888. He was Grand Master in 1847 and 1848, and was commissioned our representative by G. : M. : Pierson in 1857 and held that office at the time of his death.

On the thirty-first day of July last, the mortal career of Bro. Robert Morris, P. : G. : M. : of Masons of Kentucky, and Poet Laureate of Masonry, ended. He had attained to and had worthily held the highest honors that Masonry can confer, and to enumerate his titles would be an act of supererogation, for he reached that world-wide distinction as a masonic jurist, historian, philosopher and poet that mere titles have but little significance. No words of mine are needed beyond simply conveying to you the information of his demise.

R. : W. : Bro. Richard A. Jones departed this life at Seattle, Washington Territory, Aug. 19, 1888.

He was born in Indiana, Oct. 22, 1831. In 1838 his parents emigrated to Wisconsin. He was educated at Milton Academy and read law with D. E. Wood, Esq., of Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1853 he went to California across the plains. He came to Minnesota in 1859 and located at Chatfield, and practiced his profession until 1864, when he removed to Rochester where he

remained engaged in the practice of the law until 1885. In 1886 he removed to Portland, Ore., and engaged in the practice of the law. In the spring of 1887 he was appointed by the president chief justice of Washington Territory. While a resident of Minnesota he was thrice a member of our state legislature, and he was for many years quite prominent in state politics.

He was a learned and able lawyer, an eloquent advocate, a fearless, independent, clear-minded and just judge.

Bro. Jones was made a Mason in 1864. He was worshipful master of Rochester Lodge, No. 21, in 1867 and again in 1875, and was R. : W. : D. : Grand Master of this jurisdiction in 1867 and 1868.

He was also a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, A. : A. : S. : Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

His remains, having been brought from his far western home to Rochester, were interred with masonic honors under the auspices of Rochester Lodge, No. 21, amid the sorrowing attendance of a vast concourse of Masons and others.

Bro. Jones was a man of large stature and large heart and was ever full of generous sympathies. He was of a cheerful, sunny disposition and enjoyed life. He was a good citizen and was always possessed of hosts of friends.

And the elements were indeed

“So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world—‘This is a man.’”

Bro. Arthur L. Gove, son of our P. : G. : Master, R. H. Gove, died on the twentieth day of October last. Bro. Gove was born in Orange county, Vermont, Feb. 28, 1854. He came with his father to Rochester, in this state, in 1866, where he resided until his death. He graduated with high honors from the high school of that city in 1873. He read law in his father's office and also with Judge Start and C. C. Willson, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1875 and went into practice in partnership with Judge Start. After the appointment of Judge Start as district judge, Bro. Gove engaged in practice alone until his last

sickness. He was made a Mason in Rochester Lodge, No. 21, in April, 1880, and in 1885 became W. : M. : of that lodge, and was reelected in 1886 and 1887. He was D. : D. : Grand Master for the sixth district in 1887. Bro. Gove was also a Royal Arch Mason. He was buried October 22d, by Rochester Lodge, No. 21, with the honors of Masonry. There was probably no resident of that city whose demise would have been more seriously felt and regretted than that of Bro. Gove. Stricken down in the prime of his manhood, "his death was untimely and his brethren mourn." Is he dead? I say to you, nay,

"There is no death; the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forever more."

On the eleventh day of the current month I performed the sad duty, at the request of the master and brethren of Blue Earth City Lodge, No. 57, of conducting the burial services of our order over the remains of R. : W. : Bro. Peter B. Davy. He died January 7th, on his way home from Denver, Col., whither he had gone in the vain hope of the restoration of his health. Bro. Davy was a native of Canada, where he was born in October, 1830. Having acquired an excellent education he commenced his business life as a school teacher.

He became a citizen of the United States in 1852, locating in Chicago, Ill. In 1854 he removed to Iowa, and from thence to Blue Earth City, in this state, in 1857, where he and his family have since continued to reside.

In 1862 he enlisted in the military service of the United States, and became captain of Company K, First Minnesota Cavalry. His regiment was mustered out in November, 1863. He re-enlisted immediately in Second Regiment, Minnesota Cavalry, and was commissioned captain of Company H, and served until April, 1866, when his company was mustered out of service. He subsequently organized and conducted a large expedition to Montana Territory and then returned to Minnesota.

Bro. Davy was made a Mason in Blue Earth City Lodge, No. 57, in 1873. In 1882, having passed the senior warden's chair,

he became master of the lodge, a position which he held five successive terms. He was appointed D. : D. : G. : Master in 1885 and held that office until the time of his death.

He was also a Royal Arch Mason, and had received the degrees of the A. : A. : S. : Rite, up to and including the thirty-second.

He was a good Mason, a skilled workman and loved our order greatly. He was always genial, generous and self-sacrificing, and always ready to go far, on foot and alone, if need be, to help a brother, or make someone happy. I have not the heart or the words now to say more.

And while our hearts, brethren, may be sad, we mourn not without hope.

Forget not the *Evergreen*, the emblem of our faith in the immortality of the soul, which Masonry has always taught.

As God the Father liveth and is eternal, so are His children immortal. Over the immortal spirit the grave has no dominion and death no power. Ah,

"A voice within us speaks the startling word,
'Man, thou shalt never die;' celestial voices
Hymn it around our souls, according harps
By angel fingers touched when the mild stars
Of morning sang together, sound forth still
The song of our great immortality."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is, among other things, the duty of the Grand Master, in his annual message, to recommend to the Grand Lodge such measures as he may deem expedient or necessary. I have not been informed of any recommendations which our Grand Master has desired to make at this time. While there are some suggestions of more or less importance, which might be laid before you for consideration, I have felt that it would hardly be appropriate for me, exercising the functions of this office only temporarily and for such a brief period, to make any formal recommendations. You will, however, permit me the expression of a thought.

It is a happy characterization of a session of the Grand Lodge to say that here is illustrated, in the best forms, the fact that Masson meet upon the level and act by the plumb; that all true brethren are received, however humble or retiring, with cheerful and sincere fraternal greetings and treated with courtesy and consideration; that here, of all places known to Masons, the manifestation of animosities, if any exist among brethren, is out of place; that here debate is the dignified and courteous expression of opinion or counsel indulged in, not for personal or party triumph, but to discover truth and secure wise action; that difficulties and grievances referred here for consideration are adjusted in the broad spirit of masonic charity, masonic justice and equity, promptly, without price, impartially and without respect to persons; that here decorum, order, peace and harmony prevail, and good will "in honor preferring one another" is abundantly illustrated; that here, as among Masons everywhere, preferment is sought to be based upon real worth and personal merit, and the arts of the politician and the methods of the caucus and the convention are alien; that here old friendships are renewed and new acquaintances and friendships are formed to endure for a lifetime, and that when we separate we not only remember that we part upon the square, but can bear with us to our homes and treasure during our lives the remembrance of the two or three days we were assembled here as among the happiest we have ever known.

CONCLUSION.

I congratulate you, brethren, upon the favorable condition of the craft throughout the jurisdiction. Peace and harmony, prosperity and progress are the prevailing characteristics everywhere. And such will continue to be the fact, if we shall constantly remember and strive to make practical in our lives and deeds the great principles upon which our order rests as upon a foundation of rock, and which are the guarantee of its prosperity and perpetuity in the future—the belief in God, who will reward virtue and punish vice, the great tenets of our profession, brotherly love, relief and truth, ever seeking to subdue the passions, acting upon

the square, keeping a tongue of good report, maintaining secrecy and practicing charity, thus symbolically using and keeping bright the chief working tool of the Master Mason—the trowel—“in spreading that cement which unites us into one sacred band or society of friends and brothers among whom no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, as to who can best work and best agree.”

J. A. KESTER,
Acting Grand Master.

REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

On motion of Bro. W. T. Rigby (28), the address was referred to a committee of three for subdivision and reference, and Bros. W. T. Rigby (28), Thos. C. Clark (1), L. Hawley (9), were appointed said committee.

CONDOLENCE.

P. : G. : M. : Henry R. Wells (35) presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by rising vote:

Resolved, by the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Minnesota now in session, That we regard with regret the absence of our Most Worshipful Grand Master J. H. Brown, and tender to him our sympathies while he languishes in illness and our earnest wishes and hopes for his early recovery.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer each presented his report, which were referred to the Committee on Grand Treasurer's, and Grand Secretary's Accounts.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

In presenting his thirteenth annual report the Grand Secretary has the supreme gratification of congratulating the craft upon the condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction. Nothing has occurred during the year past that requires reporting outside of the usual routine.

PROCEEDINGS.

One extra copy of the transactions of the Grand Lodge had at the last session within twenty days after the closing was sent to each subordi-

nate lodge. The usual number, containing the appendices, were distributed as soon as circumstances permitted. The proceedings of 1873 were reprinted as per appropriation.

CHARTERS.

The lodges to which charters were granted at the last session were duly constituted and the officers installed by brethren duly commissioned by the M. W. Grand Master. The reports on file in the office of the Grand Secretary.

DISPENSATION.

The dispensation to King David Lodge was continued. During the year dispensations for new lodges have, by direction of the Grand Master, been issued to

April 3d, Osakis, at Osakis Lake.

June 21st, Dalles at Cloquet.

FINANCIAL.

I have received during the year—

For dispensation and charter fees.....	\$190 00
For dues of lodges.....	5,914 35
Total.....	\$6,138 35
An increase over last year.....	\$149 00

For itemized abstract see report of Committee on Returns.

RETURNS.

Returns and fees have been received from each subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction.

BOOKS.

The record book provided for at the last session has been procured and contains the transactions of the last annual communication.

The cash book has been written up to date and is ready for inspection.

The Grand Lodge Registry is not fully written up. I was in hopes to have been able to send Grand Lodge numbers to all the lodges during the past year, but unavoidable circumstances prevented; *Deo volente* it will be done before the next blanks are sent out.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Each of the railroads traversing Minnesota, or terminating at St. Paul, have agreed to make a reduction of one-third fare for return tickets to those who paid full fare from starting point and took a coupon ticket or certificate from the agent.

PHOTOTYPES.

The phototypes this year will be those of P. : G. : M. : Grove B. Cooley and M. : W. : G. : M. : John H. Brown. The latter is on hand, the former is expected every day.

TIME OF MEETING.

Section 75 of the General Regulations says: "The Grand Lodge shall meet annually, in the city of St. Paul, on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in January."

In his address to the Grand Lodge in 1887, G. : M. : Gove recommended that the "Regulation be amended by striking out the word 'Tuesday' where it occurs in said section, and insert instead thereof the word 'Wednesday,'" which was referred to a special committee.

The committee reported the following:

"*Resolved*, That section 75 of Regulations of this Grand Lodge be amended by striking out the word 'Tuesday' where it occurs and inserting the word 'Wednesday' instead thereof," which was adopted unanimously.

That left the regulation to read:

"The Grand Lodge shall meet annually, in the city of St. Paul, on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in January," and the last session was held in accordance with the regulation.

Unfortunately a typographical error was made in printing on the cover of the proceedings, using the figure "9" instead of "16." I did not see the printer's proof of the cover. To correct any misconception in consequence of the typographical error on the cover; on the blanks for returns, which were sent to each lodge, I had printed "THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the Grand Lodge is held on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in January each year."

The blanks were sent out December first, about ten days earlier than usual.

It has been the annual custom to send to each Worshipful Master a postal card stating the time of the annual communication, etc. January 2d—the same day that I received notice from the railroad companies of the reduction in fare—I issued a postal card, stating the time of meeting, printed in capitals, and also of the reduction in fare, and yet I received telegrams and letters to know if I had not made an error on the returns and on the postal card!

It would seem that the regulation of the Grand Lodge, the information on the official returns, and the postal cards signed by the Grand Secretary should be accepted rather than a typographical error on the outside cover of the proceedings, but yet some appeared to accept the cover, and on January 5th I issued another postal card.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Only the usual appropriations will be required for the coming year, unless from new legislation.

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF GRAND TREASURER.

J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Treasurer,

In account with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota,
A. F. & A. M.

I herewith submit a financial statement of your Grand Lodge for the past masonic year:

1888.

Jan. 12.	To cash balance in treasury as per last report.....	\$3,884 19
Jan. 12.	To cash received of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. S. .	5,799 00
		<hr/>
		\$9,683 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

1888.

Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 1—Bro. A. La Due, as per appropriation	\$12 75
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 2—Bro. J. B. Brown, as per appropriation	300 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 3—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, foreign correspondence.....	250 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 4—Bro. Thos. Montgomery, services account secretary.....	25 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 5—Bro. J. C. Fischer, account tying	25 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 6—Bro. O. G. Miller, printing circulars.....	4 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 7—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. S. ., account contingencies.....	75 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 8—Bro. W. G. Grant, services as grievance committee.....	6 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 9—Bro. Thos. Montgomery, services on committee, as per appropriations.....	11 75
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 10—Bro. Geo. S. Acker, services on committee, as per appropriations.....	9 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 11—Bro. W. F. Dickinson, services on committee, as per appropriations.....	14 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 12—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, G. S. ., account rent of office.....	75 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 13—Bro. H. C. Maguren, remission dues of Melrose Lodge, No. 145.....	18 60
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 14—Bro. A. M. Wright, W. .	

	M.:, dues Corner Stone Lodge, No. 99, as per appropriation.....	68 00
Jan. 13.	By paid order No. 15—Bro. J. H. Thompson, G.: T.:, transfer to Widows' and Orphans' Fund.....	2,000 00
Jan. 14.	By paid order No. 16—Bro. J. H. McCollum, W.: M.:, Lake View Lodge, relief M. F. Barney.....	100 00
Jan. 14.	By paid order No. 17—Bro. H. M. Banks, W.: M.: St Paul Lodge, No. 3, relief Wm. C. Guild.....	10 000
Jan. 14.	By paid order No. 18—Bro. B. F. Jenness, as per appropriation..	7 00
Jan. 14.	By paid order No. 19—Bro. J. H. Thompson, G.: T.:, pay roll	2,174 00
Jan. 14.	By paid order No. 20—Bro. G.: S.:, for office stove, as per appropriation	25 00
Jan. 14.	By paid order No. 21—Bro. J. H. Thompson, G.: T.:, addition to pay roll.....	9 50
Jan. 14.	By paid order No. 22—Bro. C. D. Jacobs, W.: M.: Harmony Lodge, No. 43, relief of widow of Bro. Christian Haas.....	100 00
Jan. 14.	By paid order No. 23—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account salary G.: S.:.....	250 00
May 4.	By paid order No. 24—Widow Bro. J. W. Renalt, Currie Lodge, No. 142.....	100 00
May 4.	By paid order No. 55—Insurance G.: L.: property	77 00
May 8.	By paid order No. 26—Photograph Bros. Wells and Benton	120 00
Aug. 8.	By paid order No. 27—Bro. H. A. Willard, W.: M.: Red Wing Lodge, No. 8, relief of family of Bro. J. Yanse, insane.....	100 00
Aug. 8.	By paid order No. 28—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, account salary.....	333 33
Sept. 14.	By paid order No. 29—Pioneer Press Co., reprinting proceedings of 1873.....	385 84
Oct. 10.	By paid order No. 30—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, salary to Sept. 30, 1888.....	125 00
1889.		
Jan. 12.	By paid order No. 31—Pioneer Press Co., returns and record book.....	39 00
Jan. 12.	By paid order No. 32—Pioneer Press Co., printing and binding proceedings of 1888.....	520 32
Jan. 1.	By paid order No. 33—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, balance of rent and balance of contingencies.....	162 00
Jan. 1.	By paid order No. 34—Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, balance of salary.....	250 00
Jan. 16.	Cash on hand in treasury.....	1,808 10

 \$9,683 19

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota, A. F. & A. M.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, held at Masonic Hall Jan. 12, 1888, Bro. J. H. Thompson was duly elected treasurer for the ensuing year.

1888.

Jan. 13.	To cash on hand as per report of treasurer.....	\$1,389 48
Jan. 13.	To cash received from Grand Lodge, order No. 15..	2,000 00
Jan. 13.	To Minnesota state bonds.....	6,295 94
July 1.	To six months' interest on Minnesota state bonds...	135 00

1889.

Jan. 1.	To six months' interest on Minnesota state bonds...	135 00
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 16.	By Minnesota state bonds in hands of Grand Treasurer	\$6,295 94
Jan. 16.	By cash on hand.....	3,659 48
		<hr/>
		\$9,955 42 \$9,955 42

STATEMENT OF ASSETS IN THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

1889.

Jan. 16.	To cash in hands of treasurer.....	\$3,659 48
Jan. 16.	To Minnesota state bonds.....	6,295 94
		<hr/>
		\$9,955 42

See statement of same in G. L. report.

J. H. THOMPSON,
Treasurer Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

1889.

Jan. 16.	Cash in hands of the Grand Treasurer.....	\$1,808 10
	Cash and Minnesota state bonds in Widows' and Orphans' Fund.....	9,955 42
		<hr/>
		\$11,763 52

J. H. THOMPSON,
Grand Treasurer.

REFERENCE OF ADDRESS.

The committee on subdivision and reference of the address of the Acting Grand Master presented a report as follows, which was concurred in:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee to whom was referred the address of the Acting Grand Master for subdivision and reference, respectfully recommend:

First—That so much thereof as relates to the death of brethren be referred to a special committee of three.

Second—That so much as relates to lodges U. : D. : be referred to the Committee on Lodges U. : D. :

Third—That the residue of the address be referred to a special committee of three.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. RIGBY,

T. C. CLARK,

L. HAWLEY,

Committee.

The committees were appointed as follows:

1. Bros. E. Ashley (153), John G. Howe (156), H. M. Durand (118).
3. Bros. J. F. Fulkerson (21), O. L. Cutter (30), M. G. Kimball (32).

APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF.

Bro E. P. Crossman, Worshipful Master of Clearwater Lodge, No. 28, presented an application for the remission of dues of said lodge because of the destruction of its property by fire.

Bro. John Dale, Worshipful Master of Shekinah Lodge, No. 171, presented an application on behalf of the lodge for reimbursement of two hundred dollars expended by said lodge for the relief of an indigent sojourning brother.

Bro. Geo. Sainsbury, Worshipful Master of Pickwick Lodge, No. 110, presented an application for the relief of a brother of that lodge.

Bro. O. C. Hanson, Worshipful Master of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, presented an application for the relief of the family of Bro. E. Dunkil.

Bro. J. D. Farmer (58) presented an application for the relief of an aged brother of that lodge.

All of which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMEND REGULATION—SEC. 87.

Bro. W. F. Dickinson (91), for the committee appointed at the last session (*see printed proceedings 1888, page 72*), presented the report:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee appointed at the last session to report an amendment to the general regulations which should provide for standing committees and define their duties, beg leave to report that we find that the practice of the Grand Lodge is not in accord with section 87, title 3 of the general regulations, and a great number of resolutions have been adopted from time to time in conflict with said section, and after due consideration we recommend the repeal of section 87, title 3, general regulations, and the adoption of the following in lieu thereof.

W. F. DICKINSON,
THOS. MONTGOMERY,
A. T. C. PIERSON,
Committee.

Which was read, discussed, and with several amendments was unanimously adopted as follows:

TITLE III, STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 87. *A Committee on Credentials*, which shall be composed of three permanent members of the Grand Lodge, to be appointed by the Grand Master immediately after the opening of the Grand Lodge.

It shall be the duty of the Grand Master to appoint the following standing committees as soon as convenient after the Committee on Credentials have reported, viz.:

1. *On Address*—A committee of three, to whom shall be referred the address of the Grand Master for subdivision and reference.
2. *On Finance*—A committee of five, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary and report upon the condition of the records and finances of the Grand Lodge.
3. *On Masonic Jurisprudence*—A committee of five, to whom shall be referred all proposed new legislation and all decisions of the Grand Master relating to the constitution, laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.
4. *On Ancient Landmarks*—A committee of five, to whom shall be referred all questions, and all decisions of the Grand Master relating to the ancient customs, privileges and usages of the fraternity.
5. *On Appeals and Grievances*—A committee of five, to whom shall be referred all appeals from subordinate lodges, all charges preferred originally in the Grand Lodge, and all other matters of grievance requiring the taking of proof or the finding and determination of facts.
6. *On Appropriations*—A committee of three, to whom shall be referred all resolutions for the appropriation of money, and who shall also report an estimate of the sums to be appropriated to pay the expenses of the Grand Lodge for the current year.
7. *On Lodges Under Dispensation*—A committee of five, to whom shall be referred the records and other matters relating to lodges working under a dispensation.

8. *On Pay Roll*—A committee of three, who shall report an abstract of the mileage and per diem due the officers and members of the Grand Lodge.

9. *On Examination of Visitors*—A committee of two, who shall conduct the examination of visitors when directed by the Grand Master.

10. *On Unfinished Business*—A committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report on such matters requiring the action of the Grand Lodge as may have been overlooked or temporarily laid aside and unfinished.

The Grand Master shall, after his installation and before the close of the annual communication, appoint the following committees, viz.:

11. *On Foreign Correspondence*—A committee of three, to report at the next session of the Grand Lodge. The chairman of this committee to receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge may from time to time determine.

12. *On Lodge Returns*—A committee of three, who shall meet at the office of the Grand Secretary at least two days previous to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and examine the returns of the lodges and report the work done and the money paid by each lodge, and also as to the general character of such returns. And for their services they shall receive the same mileage and per diem as the officers of the Grand Lodge.

All the committees enumerated in this section shall perform such other duties as may be required of them by the Grand Lodge.

TIME OF ELECTION.

On motion of Bro. E. P. Barnum (60) the hour of 2:30 o'clock was made a special order for the election of Grand Officers.

FORM OF BY-LAWS.

The committee appointed at the last session (*see printed proceedings 1888, page 73*) presented a report which, on motion of Bro. W. G. De Vol (5), was referred to a special committee, and Bros. W. G. De Vol (5), E. P. Barnum (60), W. W. Foote (36), were appointed such committee.

COMMITTEE ON RETURNS REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Lodge Returns have examined the same and have to report the following errors and omissions:

No. 11. Omits name and date of one initiated, one passed.

No. 12. Omits name and date of one initiated and one passed, and has other omissions.

No. 17. Owes dues, \$21.60, for 1887.

-
- No. 22. Omits date of initiation and one raised.
- No. 23. In summary accounts for eight initiated and fifteen passed; in report gives names of five initiated and six passed.
- No. 24. Returns not dated; heading not filled; omits the date of initiation and of two raised.
- No. 28. Omits date of initiating, passing, and of two raised.
- No. 31. Error in summary; present membership 40, not 38.
- No. 32. Reports three joined, gives names of but two; reports nine passed, gives names of but four; owes 40 cents.
- No. 33. Overpaid 40 cents.
- No. 35. Overpaid 80 cents.
- No. 38. Omits date of initiation and of one raised.
- No. 44. Return not dated and lodge numbers omitted.
- No. 46. Returns not headed this year, nor last year; this year they send up the names of the initiated they paid for last year, but did not report by name so that the amount credited last year by the committee as an overpayment is canceled.
- No. 47. Errors in summary; owes 40 cents.
- No. 50. Heading omitted; no seal affixed, and date of withdrawal omitted.
- No. 57. Lodge numbers omitted; owes 20 cents by reason of having deducted \$1 on account of two exempt, instead of 80 cents.
- No. 60. Omits date of initiation, one passed and one raised.
- No. 61. Reports one restored, but without name or date.
- No. 62. Error in number of present membership.
- No. 64. Do not head and date their returns.
- No. 67. Owes \$1 for one passed.
- No. 69. Overpaid \$1.20.
- No. 71. Overpaid 40 cents.
- No. 77. Omits name and date of two initiated and two passed.
- No. 79. Pay for seventeen initiated, but give names and dates of but twelve.
- No. 80. Returns not certified by Worshipful Master.
- No. 81. Fails to fill columns 8 and 9; overpaid \$1.20.
- No. 85. Overpaid 40 cents.
- No. 87. Owes 40 cents for member dropped without explanation.
- No. 92. Omits lodge numbers; headings not filled; also omits name and date of one passed.
- No. 98. Date of initiation, passing and raised omitted.
- No. 100. Overpaid 40 cents; starting number next year 106 in place of 107.
- No. 102. Reports one initiated, but does not give name or pay fee; Owes \$1.
- No. 106. Omits seal and overpaid 80 cents.
- No. 108. Omits seal; starting number should be 43, not 42.

- No. 109. Takes up name of one passed in Marietta Lodge, but fails to pay the fee required; owes \$1.
- No. 112. One of the best reports of the year, but has omitted the names and date of two restored.
- No. 113. Fails to give name and date of one restored; overpaid 80 cents; starting number is 46, not 49.
- No. 115. Heading not filled in; it appears that they do not report the first and second degree work until the third is conferred.
- No. 116. Overpaid 40 cents.
- No. 117. Overpaid 80 cents; starting number next year 47, not 48.
- No. 118. No heading or date to report.
- No. 124. Reports two initiated; gives name and date of but one.
- No. 128. Omits lodge numbers; error in summary; starting number next year 42, not 43.
- No. 131. Incorrect. New returns should be required.
- No. 135. Returns not headed; starting number next year 34, not 33.
- No. 140. Not signed by secretary; starting number 44, not 43.
- No. 146. Overpaid \$2.80.
- No. 148. Omits lodge numbers; deducts two as withdrawn but gives neither name nor date; owes 80 cents; starting number next year 70; also fails to affix seal of the lodge.
- No. 149. Omits lodge numbers; starting number next year should be 27 instead of 26.
- No. 150. Omits name and date of one passed.
- No. 152. Column 12 not filled and lodge seal omitted.
- No. 154. Starting number should be 26 in place of 24 reported.
- No. 156. Full of errors; new returns required.
- No. 157. Fails to give names and date of two initiated and one passed; owes \$1.
- No. 158. Fails to give name and date of one raised.
- No. 159. Overpaid \$2.20.
- No. 160. Paid for two passed, but did not give name or date.
- No. 161. Omits lodge numbers; starting number next year 31 instead of 30 as reported; owes 40 cents.
- No. 163. Numerous errors; new returns required.
- No. 169. Fails to give name and date of one initiated.
- No. 170. Omits lodge numbers and seal of the lodge.
- No. 171. Overpaid \$4.
- Nos. 19, 26 and 145. Omit to affix the seal of the lodge; otherwise found correct.
- Nos. 9, 20, 96, 119, 134, 139, 177 and 178. Omit the lodge numbers of their members, otherwise correct.'

The abstract submitted herewith shows that there has been—

Initiated	760
Passed	682
Raised	677
Joined	300
Restored	46
Withdrawn.....	388
Stricken from roll.....	123
Suspended and expelled.....	8
Died	118
	<hr/>
	587

Net gain..... 436

Present membership..... 10,910

We also submit herewith statement of amounts due and unpaid, amounts overpaid, etc., as follows:

No.	LODGE.	Overpaid.	Paid on old account.	Due and unpaid.	Deducted on account of former credits.
22	Pleasant Grove		\$.40		
32	Sakatah			\$.40	
33	Star in the East.....	\$.40			
35	Mount Moriah.....	.80			
46	Evergreen.....				\$1.00
47	Concord.....			.40	
57	Blue Earth City.....			.20	
67	Corinthian.....			1.00	
69	Mystic Star.....	1.20			
71	Paynesville.....	.40			
72	Lansing .....		.40		
73	Brownsville .....		.80		
81	Constellation.....	1.20			
85	High Forest.....	.40			
87	Dorick		4.00	.40	
95	Sherburne.....				.80
100	Aurora.....	.40	.80		
106	Mount Tabor.....	.80			
109	Sunset			1.00	
113	Excelsior.....	.80			
116	Lafayette .....	.40	.40		
117	Granite .....	.80			
138	Orion.....				3.00
146	Benton	2.80	.40		
148	Quarry .....			.80	
156	Wadena.....		2.55		
157	Perham			1.00	
159	Long Prairie.....	2.20	1.00		
161	Sincerity .....			.40	
167	Agate .....				.80
171	Shekinah.....	4.00			
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$16.60	\$10.75	\$5.60	\$5.60

Total overpaid.....	\$16 60	
Total paid on old accounts.....	10 75	
Total due and unpaid.....		\$5 60
Total due on account of former credits.....		5 60
	\$27 35	\$11 20
Excess of amounts due over overpayments.....		\$16 15

All of the lodges have made returns; all have paid their dues.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. DICKINSON,
JOHN S. NELSON,
W. G. DE VOL,
IVRING LADD,
JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
J. W. ANDREWS,
A. J. FRANKLIN,
Committee.

Adopted. (*For abstract see Appendix C.*)

RESOLUTION.

Bro. O. A. Stoneman (76) presented the following:

Resolved, That in all cases where lodges having concurrent jurisdiction shall reject an application for degrees, the secretary of said lodge shall immediately notify the remaining lodges therein.

Which, after considerable discussion and several amendments proposed, was finally adopted.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was then, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., called off until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1889, 9:30 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at the hour named.

Officers and members as at previous session.

GRAND LODGE LIBRARY.

On request of the Acting Grand Master the following preamble and resolution prepared by him were presented by Bro. W. F. Dickinson (91):

WHEREAS, We live in an age of great progress in all departments of science, art and literature; and,

WHEREAS, The science and art of Freemasonry, and its cognate sciences and literature, have become very extensive and valuable, and are constantly increasing in the publication of new works on masonic history, philosophy, ethics, biography, jurisprudence, and also newspapers and periodicals, all worthy not only of careful study but also of preservation; and,

WHEREAS, Our venerable society has nothing to lose, but everything to gain in the study by its members of its history, principles, objects and achievements; and as those who do so, understand the institution best and respect and venerate it most; and,

WHEREAS, Many of our sister Grand Lodges have already made great progress in the establishment of Grand Lodge libraries and estimate highly their advantages; and,

WHEREAS, LASTLY, Minnesota Masonry—always and everywhere commended for its high character, correct principles and intelligent practice—must not fall behind the brethren of other jurisdictions, but must keep in the fore front; therefore,

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be and he is hereby requested to appoint a committee of three members of this Grand Lodge to consider the expediency of establishing a Grand Lodge library and to suggest the best ways and methods of accomplishing this object, and to make such recommendations generally as they may deem proper in reference to the same, and to report at the next annual communication of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Adopted.

In connection with the foregoing the Grand Secretary presented the following extract from the proceedings of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter (*see printed proceedings 1888, page 27*).

To the Most Excellent Grand Chapter of Minnesota:

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the address of the Most Eminent Grand High Priest as refers to foreign proceedings and library, beg leave to report that we favor the appointment of a committee of three, as recommended by the Grand High Priest, to endeavor to secure the coöperation of the other masonic bodies of this state at their first session hereafter, in providing for binding, cataloguing and furnishing with suitable quarters, a file of the proceedings of all masonic Grand Jurisdictions with whom they and we are in correspondence, ogethert with files of our own proceedings.

Comps. A. T. C. Pierson, Irving Todd and Thos. Montgomery were appointed such committee.

On behalf of the committee the Grand Secretary offered the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge endorse the action of the Grand Chapter, and that the subject matter be referred to the committee provided for in the resolution presented by Bro. Dickinson.

Adopted.

Subsequently, on motion the Grand Master elect, P. G. M., H. R. Wells and W. F. Dickinson were appointed as such committee.

COMMITTEE ON LODGES U. D. REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Lodges U. D. would respectfully report that we have examined the records and returns of the following named lodges U. D., to-wit: King David Lodge U. D., at Elmore, Fairbault county; Osakis Lake Lodge U. D., at Osakis, Douglas county, and Dallas Lodge U. D., at Cloquet, Carlton county, and while the wording of the record is not in some instances just what it should be, yet in the main they are correct, and we have been assured by representatives of said lodges appearing before your committee that any errors they may have committed will not be repeated, and their work appears to have been correctly performed. We would therefore recommend that charters be granted to each of the lodges hereinbefore named.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. E. GETMAN,
E. S. GIBBS,
HENRY POEHLER,
Committee.

Adopted.

RESOLUTION AND FORM OF PETITION.

Bro. W. H. Harries (26) presented a resolution and form for petitions, which was discussed, amended, and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the following form be and the same is hereby adopted by this Grand Lodge for the degrees in subordinate lodges within this jurisdiction. In case the party applying for the degrees has heretofore been rejected by any other lodge the petitioner shall state such fact in the petition, giving the name, number and location of the lodge by which he has been rejected, and the date of such rejection as near as may be:

[FORM.]

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of
Lodge, No....., A. F. & A. M.:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that he has long entertained a favorable opinion of your Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, and that, unbiased by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries.

That he is prompted by a sincere desire of being serviceable to his fellow man, and promises, if found worthy, to conform to all the ancient customs and usages of the institution.

Have not applied to any other lodge for admission.

His age

Occupation.....

Birthplace.....

Residence.....

(Signed.).....

[To be signed with full name.]

.....18.....

Recommended by

Bro.....

Bro.....

OBITUARY COMMITTEE REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's address relating to the death of Bros. Lovely, Jones, Morris, Gove and Davy, would respectfully submit that little can be added to the touching words of our Most Worshipful Grand Master thereon. As he truly says, they are not dead; they are only gone before us into that higher sphere of life to which we are all hastening. The death of these, and all, should remind us that sooner or later death will call each of us to join the silent throng, and happy shall we be if, when the summons comes, it finds us waiting.

We would respectfully submit that the names of Bros. Jones and Morris be spread upon a suitable memorial page in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge; that the names of Bros. Gove and Davy be inserted in the necrological list of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted.

E. ASHLEY,

J. G. HOWE,

Committee.

Concurred in.

COMMITTEE ON RESIDUE OF ADDRESS REPORT.

In the absence of Bro. O. L. Cutter (30), Bro. L. Z. Rogers (32) was appointed on the committee and presented the report as follows:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

The committee to whom has been referred the residue of the Acting Most Worshipful Grand Master's address, respectfully report that they recognize the situation in which he is placed by the illness of our beloved Most Worshipful Grand Master, and can simply congratulate him upon the success with which he has conducted the affairs of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge; and we find all his reports so complete that further addition is unnecessary.

JOHN J. FULKERSON,

L. Z. ROGERS,

M. G. KIMBALL,

Committee.

Concurred in.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called off until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JAN. 17, 1889, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at the hour named.

Officers and members as at previous session.

SPECIAL ORDER — ELECTION.

The hour having arrived for the special order, Past Grand Master Chas. Griswold was invited to preside; Bros. C. W. Rickerson (82), R. H. Sanderson (65), and C. M. Foote (112) were appointed tellers.

GRAND MASTER.

The tellers announced that R. W. J. A. Kiester had received a majority of the votes cast for Grand Master, and he was declared elected.

Past Grand Masters A. T. C. Pierson, C. W. Nash, E. W. Durant, H. R. Wells, C. H. Benton and H. R. Denny were appointed a committee to wait upon the Grand Master elect and escort him into the lodge room.

Ballots were ordered for Deputy Grand Master.

FORM OF BY-LAWS.

Pending the count of the ballots for Deputy Grand Master, Bro. W. G. DeVol (5) presented a report, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The tellers announced that R. : W. : Alphonso Barto had received a majority of the votes cast for Deputy Grand Master, and he was declared duly elected.

Ballots were ordered for Senior Grand Warden.

COMMITTEE ON GRAND TREASURER'S AND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Pending the count of the ballots for Senior Grand Warden.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Grand Secretary's and Grand Treasurer's Accounts respectfully report that they have examined the accounts, books, report and vouchers of the Grand Treasurer, and find them correct.

The balance to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund...\$9,955 42

Invested as follows:

Minnesota state bonds at cost.....\$6,295 94

Cash in hands of Grand Treasurer..... 3,659 48

The balance on hand to credit of the General Fund.....\$1,808 10

He has received from the Grand Secretary since the date of
his report (dues of this session, charter fees, etc.)..... 6 138 35

Total\$7,946 45

The Grand Secretary's report agrees with the books, showing that he has received since the date of his last report—

For six charters..... \$150 00

For two dispensations..... 40 00

For fees and dues of lodges 5,948 35

\$6,138 35

The total fees and dues of this year, as per report of Committee on Returns.....	\$5,953 00
From this amount deduct delinquents, \$26.40, and deductions made by lodges on account of former credits, \$5.60.....	32 00
	<hr/>
Add amount overpaid by lodges.....	\$5,921 00
And received on old accounts.....	16 60
	<hr/>
	\$5,948 35

Which corresponds with the amount reported by the Grand Secretary and paid to the Grand Treasurer.

We think it our duty to call your attention to the fact that the safe in the Grand Secretary's office will not contain all the books, records and papers that have accumulated which seem to demand a safe repository. In fact there accumulates in a very few years enough to fill a small safe, and some step, looking to the security of our records, ought to be taken without delay.

We submit herewith a statement of the balances due from and to the several lodges as shown by the Grand Lodge ledger:

Debits, as shown by Grand Lodge ledger:		Credits, as shown by Grand Lodge ledger:	
Dakotah Lodge, No. 7.....	\$ 40	Caledonia Lodge, No. 20.....	\$6 00
Winona Lodge, No. 18.....	1 00	Doric Lodge, No. 87.....	2 20
Rochester Lodge, No. 21.....	40	Bethel Lodge, No. 103.....	40
King Hiram Lodge, No. 31.....	40	Sunset Lodge, No. 109.....	40
Sakatah Lodge, No. 32.....	40	Granite Lodge, No. 117.....	40
Oriental Lodge, No. 34.....	40	Kellogg Lodge, No. 122.....	40
Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 35.....	80	Nelson Lodge, No. 135.....	1 20
Herman Lodge, No. 41.....	40	Little Falls Lodge, No. 140.....	3 20
Concord Lodge, No. 47.....	1 20	Quarry Lodge, No. 148.....	6 40
Acacia Lodge, No. 51.....	40	Chaska Lodge, No. 151.....	40
Blue Earth City Lodge, No. 57.....	2 40	Norman Lodge, No. 154.....	40
Golden Rule Lodge, No. 65.....	40	Sincerity Lodge, No. 161.....	1 60
Doric Lodge, No. 87.....	1 80		
Fraternal Lodge, No. 92.....	2 80		
Corner Stone Lodge, No. 99.....	40		
Lebanon Lodge, No. 102.....	40		
Prairie Lodge, No. 123.....	40		
Josephine Lodge, No. 128.....	80		
Arcturus Lodge, No. 130.....	80		
Humboldt Lodge, No. 132.....	80		
Walnut Lodge, No. 136.....	80		
Frontier Lodge, No. 152.....	1 20		
Kodahaya Lodge, No. 153.....	2 00		
Wadena Lodge, No. 156.....	80		
Perham Lodge, No. 157.....	1 00		
Hokah Lodge, No. 17.....	20 80		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$43 40		\$23 00

Debits, as per report of Committee on Returns, Jan. 16, 1889:		Credits, as reported by Committee on Returns, Jan. 16, 1889:	
Sakatah Lodge, No. 32.....	\$ 40	Star in the East Lodge, No. 33	\$ 40
Concord Lodge, No. 47.....	40	Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 35...	80
Blue Earth City Lodge, No. 57	20	Mystic Star Lodge, No. 69...	1 20
Corinthian Lodge, No. 67...	1 00	Painesville Lodge, No. 71...	40
Dorick Lodge, No. 87.....	40	Constellation Lodge, No. 81	1 20
Sunset Lodge, No. 109.....	1 00	High Forest Lodge, No. 85.	40
Quarry Lodge, No. 148.....	80	Aurora Lodge, No. 100.....	40
Perham Lodge, No. 157.....	1 00	Mt. Tabor Lodge, No. 106...	80
Sincerity Lodge, No. 161.....	40	Excelsior Lodge, No. 113....	80
		Lafayette Lodge, No. 116...	40
		Granite Lodge, No. 117.....	80
		Benton Lodge, No. 146.....	2 80
		Long Prairie Lodge, No. 159	2 20
		Shekinah Lodge, No. 171....	4 00
	<hr/> \$5 60		<hr/> \$16 60

We recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to append a memoranda to the blank returns sent out by him for next year's returns, showing the debit or credit of the particular lodge, and that they be required to make settlement of same when remitting their next year's dues.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. DICKINSON,

L. R. BARTO,

CHAS. D. BOYCE,

Committee.

Adopted.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The Grand Secretary, as the Senior Grand Representative, presented R. W. J. A. Kiester, holding a commission as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Texas, R. W. Alphonso Barto, holding a commission as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. They were received and acknowledged with the customary Grand Honors.

PRINTING BILLS.

Past Grand Master H. R. Denny presented a bill for printing the act of incorporation and minutes of the meetings of the board.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

The tellers announced that Bro. William F. Dickinson had received a majority of all the votes cast for Senior Grand Warden, and he was declared duly elected.

Ballots were ordered for Junior Grand Warden.

Bro. Edgar Nash, and R. R. Odell (165) were appointed additional tellers.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Pending the count of the ballots for Junior Grand Warden.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have considered the charge and proceedings in the matter against Bro. D. B. York, of Washington Lodge, No. 38, sent up by said lodge for approval of its judgment of expression.

We find the charges informal and indefinite as to the time and person. It does not appear that the charges have been properly served on the accused, and that in other respects the proceedings do not conform to the trial code. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of the charges and proceedings against Bro. D. B. York be not affirmed; that said cause be remanded to said lodge for such further proceedings as shall conform to masonic law.

E. E. CORLISS,
C. L. BROWN,
A. D. COUNTRYMAN,
M. E. POWELL,
F. S. BROWN,

Adopted.

Committee.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances having had under consideration the appeal of Bro. A. J. Leach from the judgment of suspension passed upon him by Hiram Abi Lodge, No. 83, whereby he was suspended from said lodge for one year, respectfully report that we have considered the same on its merits, at the request of the accused, upon the original records before us (there being no certified transcript before us); we have heard both the lodge and the accused, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the decision of Hiram Abi Lodge, No. 83, in the suspension of Bro. A. J. Leach, be affirmed.

Resolved, That the secretary of said lodge forthwith file in the office of the Grand Secretary a correct transcript of all the records in said cause and all evidence taken therein.

E. E. CORLISS,
C. L. BROWN,
M. E. POWELL,
F. S. BROWN,
A. D. COUNTRYMAN,

Adopted.

Committee.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances have carefully considered the appeal of Fellowcraft W. B. Morehead from the action of Winona Lodge, No. 18, in the matter of the expulsion of said Bro. Morehead, and respectfully report that the matter and things charged against said Bro. Morehead occurred between the years 1875 and 1882, and no charges were preferred against him until the year 1887, and then only on his demand therefor. He has resided in St. Paul since 1882, and we have abundant evidence that since then he has demeaned himself as a man of good moral character, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Winona Lodge, No. 18, expelling Fellowcraft Bro. J. B. Morehead, be and the same is hereby in all things reversed.

E. E. CORLISS,
M. E. POWELL,
F. S. BROWN,
A. D. COUNTRYMAN,
C. L. BROWN,

Committee.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS' REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Appropriations respectfully recommend the appropriation from the funds of the Grand Lodge, in amounts hereinafter stated respectively, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes stated:

For amount of pay roll, 1889.....	\$2,000 00
For amount of expenses of M. W. Bro. J. H. Brown, G. M., 1888.....	300 00
For amount of expenses of R. W. Bro. J. A. Kiester, G. M. Acting, 1888.....	100 00
For salary of Grand Secretary, 1889.....	1,000 00
For chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	250 00
For Grand Tyler, session 1889.....	25 00
For Grand Tyler, expenses at Winona and Minneapolis, laying corner stone.....	7 10
For contingent expenses Grand Secretary.....	150 00
For rent Grand Secretary's office 1889.....	162 50
For Thos. Montgomery, Assistant Grand Secretary 1889.....	25 00
For insurance Grand Lodge property.....	77 00
For printing Grand Lodge proceedings 1889.....	600 00
For photographs Past Grand Master 1889.....	120 00
For expenses and per diem Committee on Grand Lodge Returns 1889.....	33 81
For expenses District Deputy S. R. Wells in the matter of Centennial Lodge, No. 127.....	8 10

For expenses printing corporate act and proceedings 1888.....	25 00
For return of Grand Lodge dues for 1888, Clearwater Lodge, No. 28.....	19 20
For Spring Valley Lodge, No. 58, for relief of Bro. M. F. Varney.	100 00
For Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, for relief of widow of Bro. Emil Dunkil	100 00
For Pickwick Lodge, No. 110, for relief of widow of Bro. John Danehouer	100 00

H. R. WELLS,

C. C. CLEMENT,

J. M. NYE,

Committee.

Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence having been directed to inspect the proposed revision of the form of by-laws suggested to the subordinate lodges, together with the changes thereto recommended by the committee which was appointed during the present communication, return herewith the two reports. In our opinion the same, as now revised and herewith submitted, are consistent with the constitution and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

C. H. BENTON,

E. W. DURANT,

H. R. DENNY,

C. W. NASH,

CHAS. GRISWOLD,

Committee.

Adopted.

NOTE.—For form of by-laws for subordinate lodges as adopted, see appendix to Grand Constitution and General Regulations printed with these proceedings.—GRAND SECRETARY.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

The tellers announced that Bro. Charles D. Boyce had received a majority of the ballots cast for Junior Grand Warden, and he was declared duly elected.

GRAND TREASURER.

On motion the Grand Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Grand Lodge for R. : W. : Joseph H. Thompson for Grand Treasurer.

Adopted unanimously.

The tellers announced that R. : W. : Joseph H. Thompson had received all the ballots cast for Grand Treasurer, and he was declared duly elected.

GRAND SECRETARY.

On motion the Assistant Grand Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Grand Lodge for R. : W. : A. T. C. Pierson for Grand Secretary.

Adopted unanimously.

The tellers announced that R. : W. : A. T. C. Pierson had received all the ballots cast for Grand Secretary, and he was declared duly elected.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was then called off until 7:30 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1889, 7:30 o'clock.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor.

Officers and members as at previous session.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson submitted the report on Foreign Correspondence, which was ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

PAY ROLL—REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota:

The Committee on Pay Roll respectfully submit the following:

PAY ROLL—1889.

GRAND OFFICERS.	MILE-AGE.	PER DIEM.	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY.
R. W. J. A. Kiester, D. G. M.	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$11.00	J. A. Kiester.
R. W. Alphonso Barto, G. S. W.	4.70	6.00	10.70	A. Barto.
R. W. Geo. S. Acker, G. J. W.		6.00	6.00	Geo. S. Acker.
R. W. J. H. Thompson, G. T.	.50	6.00	6.50	J. H. Thompson.
R. W. A. T. C. Pierson, G. S.		6.00	6.00	A. T. C. Pierson.
W. W. H. Harries, G. M.	6.35	6.00	12.35	W. H. Harries.
W. Levi W. Folsom, G. S. D.	1.80	6.00	7.80	L. W. Folsom.
W. Thomas C. Bevins, G. J. D.	5.45	6.00	11.45	Thos. C. Bevins.
W. Geo. W. Rockwell, G. S. B.	5.45	6.00	11.45	Geo. W. Rockwell.
W. Alex. Fiddes, G. S. S.	6.25	6.00	12.55	Alex. Fiddes.
W. J. C. Fischer, G. T.		6.00	6.00	J. C. Fischer.
PAST GRAND OFFICERS.				
C. W. Nash, P. G. M.	.50	6.00	6.50	C. W. Nash.
Charles Griswold, P. G. M.		6.00	6.00	Chas. Griswold.
E. W. Durant, P. G. M.	1.00	6.00	7.00	E. W. Durant.
Henry R. Wells, P. G. M.	8.20	6.00	14.20	H. R. Wells by J. D. Farmer.
C. H. Benton, P. G. M.	.50	6.00	6.50	C. H. Benton.
Henry R. Denny, P. G. M.		6.00	6.00	H. R. Denny.
H. N. Setzer, P. D. G. M.	2.50	6.00	8.50	H. N. Setzer.
W. T. Rigby, P. D. G. M.	3.00	6.00	9.00	W. T. Rigby.
Samuel E. Adams, P. G. S. W.	.50	6.00	6.50	S. E. Adams.
Thomas Lombard, P. G. S. W.	1.35	6.00	7.35	T. J. Lombard.
Edgar Nash, P. G. S. W.	.50	6.00	6.50	Edgar Nash.
L. Z. Rodgers, P. G. S. W.	3.00	6.00	9.00	L. Z. Rodgers.
A. P. Fitch, P. G. S. W.	2.45	6.00	8.45	A. P. Fitch.
Wm. Lee, P. G. J. W.	1.20	6.00	7.20	Wm. Lee.
E. P. Barnum, P. G. J. W.	4.70	6.00	10.70	E. P. Barnum.
A. La Due, P. G. J. W.	4.65	6.00	10.65	A. La Due.
A. Marden, P. G. J. W.	6.15	6.00	12.15	A. Marden.

PAY ROLL—1889.

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILEAGE. 1889.	PER DIEM.	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY.
1	St. Johns.....	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	T. C. Clark.
2	Cataract.....	.50	6.00	6.50	F. B. Stoneman.
3	St. Paul.....		6.00	6.00	John E. Davis.
4	Hennepin.....	.50	6.00	6.50	A. Y. Davidson.
5	Ancient Landmark.....		6.00	6.00	W. G. De Vol.
7	Dakota.....	.80	6.00	6.80	W. W. Weeks.
8	Red Wing.....	1.65	6.00	7.65	D. M. Baldwin.
9	Faribault.....	2.05	6.00	8.05	L. Hawley.
11	Mantorville.....	4.65	6.00	10.65	Wm. H. Edison.
12	Mankato.....	4.10	6.00	10.10	J. W. Andrews.
14	Wapabasa.....	2.80	6.00	8.80	H. M. Dugan.
16	Monticello.....	2.00	6.00	8.00	E. S. Gibbs.
17	Hokah.....	5.30	6.00	11.30	L. S. Keeler.
18	Winona.....	4.15	6.00	10.15	C. C. Clement.
19	Minneapolis.....	.50	6.00	6.50	James Smith.
20	Caledonia.....	6.35	6.00		Paid representative as G. M.
21	Rochester.....	3.75	6.00	9.75	John J. Fulkerson.
22	Pleasant Grove.....	7.10	6.00	13.10	B. E. Page.
23	North Star.....	3.00	6.00	9.00	T. C. Wing.
24	Wilton.....	3.90	6.00	9.90	F. R. Field, per Dodge.
26	Western Star.....	4.75	6.00	10.75	W. C. Mitchell.
27	Blue Earth Valley.....	4.70	6.00	10.70	J. Bathrick.
29	Morning Star.....	4.85	6.00	10.85	J. F. Tostevin.
30	Anoka.....	1.15	6.00	7.15	W. P. Macomber.
31	King Hiram.....	1.30	6.00	7.30	Barkley Varner.
32	Sakatah.....	3.00	6.00	9.00	M. G. Kimball.

PAY ROLL—1889 (Continued).

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILWAU. 1889.	PKR DIEM.	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY.
33	Star in the East.....	2.75	6.00	8.75	H. Birkett.
34	Oriental.....	2.15	6.00	8.15	L. A. Rosing.
35	Mount Moriah.....	1.00	6.00	7.00	Jacob Thompson.
36	Preston.....	8.20	6.00	14.20	W. W. Foot.
37	Mystic Tie.....	7.00	6.00	13.00	Chas. L. Parham.
38	Washington.....	2.50	6.00	8.50	F. M. Andrews.
39	Fidelity.....	3.90	6.00	9.90	Wm. Todd.
40	Carnelian.....	2.35	6.00	8.35	E. J. Manning.
41	Hermion.....	4.30	6.00	10.30	J. H. Hall.
42	Hope.....	.....	6.00	6.00	E. A. Child.
43	Harmony.....	7.15	6.00	13.15	C. D. Jacobs.
44	King Solomon.....	1.15	6.00	7.15	F. V. Brown.
45	Union.....	2.20	6.00	8.20	H. F. Meyer.
47	Concord.....	3.25	6.00	9.25	A. B. French.
48	Social.....	1.55	6.00	7.55	M. M. Clark.
49	Rising Sun.....	5.20	6.00	10.47	H. C. Bear.
50	Watertown.....	3.55	6.00	9.55	F. S. Coffin.
51	Acacia.....	1.10	6.00	7.10	Irving T. Morey.
52	Cannon River.....	2.65	6.00	8.65	Geo. Molt.
54	Nicollet.....	2.75	6.00	8.75	E. S. Pettijohn.
55	Zion.....	2.50	6.00	8.50	C. E. Peaslee.
56	Meridian.....	8.10	6.00	14.10	Jos. Underleak.
57	Blue Earth City.....	5.05	6.00	11.05	A. J. Franklin.
58	Spring Valley.....	5.10	6.00	11.10	J. D. Farmer.
59	Temple.....	4.15	6.00	10.15	C. L. Todd.
60	Star in the West.....	4.65	6.00	10.65	L. R. Barto.
61	Ashlar.....	6.40	6.00	12.40	W. E. Smith.
62	Star.....	1.45	6.00	7.45	D. R. Thompson.
63	Illustrious.....	4.40	6.00	10.40	G. R. Hall.
64	Chain Lake.....	5.35	6.00	11.35	M. E. L. Shanks.
65	Golden Rule.....	1.00	6.00	7.00	R. H. Sanderson.
66	Madelia.....	4.15	6.00	10.15	J. T. Furber.
67	Corinthian.....	1.05	6.00	7.05	E. Z. Needham.
69	Mystic Star.....	8.20	6.00	14.20	John McLeod.
71	Paynesville.....	5.56	6.00	11.56	A. L. Elliott.
72	Lausang.....	.....	6.00	6.00	R. A. Carl.
73	Brownsville.....	5.45	6.00	11.45	David See.
75	Eureka.....	4.55	6.00	10.55	J. D. Allen.
76	Joppa.....	3.10	6.00	9.10	F. C. Nickerson.
77	Tuscan.....	3.05	6.00	9.05	E. G. Wood.
78	Mystic Circle.....	2.00	6.00	8.00	J. I. Briggs.
79	Palestine.....	7.70	6.00	13.70	J. E. Cooley.
80	Henderson.....	3.05	6.00	9.05	Henry Poehler.
81	Constellation.....	5.70	6.00	11.70	F. B. Van Hoesen.
82	Howard.....	.50	6.00	6.50	C. W. Rickerson.
83	Hiram Abi.....	3.75	6.00	9.75	Geo. B. Arnold.
84	Orient.....	5.45	6.00	11.45	J. H. Goodwin, by Briggs.
85	High Forest.....	5.25	6.00	11.25	C. N. Stewart.
86	Tyrian.....	4.85	6.00	10.85	E. L. Ford.
87	Doric.....	4.65	6.00	10.65	J. M. Nye.
89	Golden Fleece.....	3.05	6.00	9.05	A. J. Revell, by C. Bertelson.
90	Good Faith.....	6.25	6.00	12.25	W. R. Ellsworth.
91	Antiquity.....	4.70	6.00	10.70	M. A. Powell.
92	Fraternal.....	2.40	6.00	8.40	S. Berry.
93	Unity.....	4.65	6.00	10.65	S. N. Wright.
94	Keystone.....	4.65	6.00	10.65	T. J. Murphy.
95	Sherburne.....	1.60	6.00	7.60	B. F. Mabie.
96	Libanus.....	4.90	6.00	10.90	George Knudson.
98	Charity.....	4.00	6.00	.....	Pd. A. Marden as P., G., J., W.,
99	Corner Stone.....	7.15	6.00	13.15	E. E. Corliss.
100	Aurora.....	5.45	6.00	11.45	G. A. Burton, by T. C. Bivin.
101	Fraternity.....	7.00	6.00	13.00	C. W. Smith, by I. P. Durfee.
103	Bethel.....	3.70	6.00	9.70	R. C. Roberts.
104	Sharon.....	4.10	6.00	10.10	H. J. Ramsett.
106	Mt. Tabor.....	9.35	6.00	15.35	C. J. Shaw.
108	Relief.....	4.30	6.00	10.30	G. W. Ballard.
109	Sunset.....	5.75	6.00	11.75	W. F. Dusell.
110	Pickwick.....	4.15	6.00	10.15	G. Sainsbury.
111	Carver.....	1.64	6.00	7.64	John S. Nelson.

PAY ROLL—1889 (Concluded).

NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	MILEAGE. 1889.	PER DIEM.	TOTAL.	RECEIVED BY.
112	Khurum.....	.50	6.00	6.50	James Elwin.
113	Excelsior.....	1.65	6.00	7.65	James R. Walker.
114	Ben Franklin.....	9.00	6.00	15.00	H. J. Miller.
115	Elgin.....	5.90	6.00	11.90	D. F. Ferguson.
116	Lafayette.....	4.10	6.00	10.10	D. S. Tanner.
117	Granite.....	5.20	6.00	11.20	M. C. Sullivan.
118	Newport.....	.50	6.00	6.50	J. Q. McIntosh.
121	Grand Meadow.....	4.70	6.00	10.70	W. H. Bentley.
122	Kellogg.....	2.00	6.00	8.00	G. B. Albertson.
123	Prairie.....	5.15	6.00	11.15	Geo. A. Reynolds.
124	Janesville.....	3.70	6.00	9.70	D. J. Dodge.
125	Winslow Lewis.....	.95	6.00	6.95	O. H. Brown.
129	Swift.....	5.30	6.00	11.30	J. N. Edwards.
130	Arcturus.....	1.65	6.00	7.65	J. F. Oliver.
131	Alma.....	4.35	6.00	10.35	C. F. Wenham.
132	Humboldt.....	2.95	6.00	8.95	Robt. Elliott.
133	Golden Sheaf.....	6.75	6.00	12.75	O. C. Hanson.
134	Cokato.....	2.80	6.00	8.80	G. W. Johnstone.
135	Nelson.....	3.00	6.00	9.00	O. H. Bushnell.
137	Appleton.....	6.16	6.00	12.16	J. M. Peckinpaugh, by A. D. Countryman.
138	Orion.....	5.30	6.00	11.30	E. A. D. Salter.
139	Verndale.....	6.75	6.00	12.75	John R. Williams.
141	Crookston.....	11.95	6.00	17.95	S. F. Markham.
142	Currie.....	7.36	6.00	13.36	H. C. Grass.
143	Lakeview.....	7.00	6.00	13.00	J. T. Crippen.
144	Bird Island.....	4.00	6.00	10.00	A. Brown.
145	Melrose.....	4.35	6.00	10.35	W. B. Whitney.
146	Benton.....	7.95	6.00	13.95	Henry Potter.
147	Canby.....	8.50	6.00	14.50	O. E. Maxson.
148	Quarry.....	8.35	6.00	14.35	F. A. Walker.
149	Guardian.....	2.90	6.00	8.90	J. M. Kissner.
150	Warren.....	13.20	6.00	19.20	W. A. Wallace.
151	Chaska.....	1.50	6.00	7.50	M. Melvin.
152	Frontier.....	10.55	6.00	16.55	W. M. James.
153	Kodahya.....	22.20	6.00	28.20	E. Ashley.
154	Norman.....	13.80	6.00	14.00	B. F. Ashelman.
155	Tracy.....	6.95	6.00	12.95	F. S. Brown.
156	Wadena.....	7.40	6.00	13.40	J. G. Howe.
157	Perham.....	14.00	6.00	20.00	C. L. Baxter.
158	Hector.....	3.60	6.00	9.60	H. B. Ostrander.
159	Long Prairie.....	6.75	6.00	12.75	E. G. P. Sanderson.
160	Plymouth.....	.50	6.00	6.50	Geo. R. Chipman.
161	Sincerity.....	5.60	6.00	11.60	J. F. Taylor.
163	Prescott.....	9.20	6.00	15.20	E. W. Snyder.
164	Summit.....		6.00	6.00	Walter Holcomb.
165	Jasper.....	2.15	6.00	8.15	S. C. Johnson.
166	Minnehaha.....	.50	6.00	6.50	G. F. Mitchell.
167	Garnet.....	.30	6.00	6.30	Geo. Moree.
168	Agate.....	7.62	6.00	8.80	W. D. Cross.
169	Pierson.....		6.00	6.00	Geo. Brookings.
170	Fulda.....	8.75	6.00	14.75	F. D. Bell.
171	Shekinah.....	6.80	6.00	12.80	L. Coburn.
172	Marietta.....		6.00	6.00	F. E. Chipman.
173	Plumb Line.....	7.68	6.00	13.68	Geo. M. Brown, by A. D. Countryman.
174	Valley.....	3.65	6.00	9.65	O. M. Nelson.
175	Roman Eagle.....	3.40	6.00	9.40	M. H. Tracy.
176	Ark.....	7.60	6.00	13.60	L. S. Nelson.
177	Anchor.....	.50	6.00	6.50	O. A. Stoneman.
178		3.85	6.00	9.85	C. A. Green.

Adopted.

APPOINTED OFFICERS.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master elect announced the appointment of the following:

BRO. REV. SAMUEL G. SMITH (5).....	Grand Orator.
BRO. REV. L. D. BOYINGTON (2).....	Grand Chaplin.
BRO. H. T. KING (1).....	Grand Marshal.
BRO. LEVI W. FOLSOM (55).....	Senior Grand Deacon.
BRO. J. E. COOLEY (79).....	Junior Grand Deacon.
BRO. ALEX. FIDDES (90).....	Grand Standard Bearer.
BRO. E. S. PETTIJOHN (54).....	Grand Sword Bearer.
BRO. CHAUNCEY T. BAXTER (99).....	Senior Grand Steward.
BRO. JEFFERSON BATHRICK (27).....	Junior Grand Steward.
BRO. O. H. PAGE (22).....	Grand Pursuivant.
BRO. J. C. FISCHER (3).....	Grand Tyler.

INSTALLATION.

On invitation Past Grand Master C. H. Benton assumed the East, and assisted by the Grand Master, W. H. Harries, proceeded to install the Grand Officers elected and appointed for the ensuing year, except the Grand Orator and Junior Grand Steward, they to be installed in their respective lodges.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master announced

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bros. A. T. C. Pierson (5), Thomas Montgomery (56), Irving Todd (7).

RETURN OF LODGES.

Bros. W. F. Dickinson (91), John S. Nelson (111), L. R. Barto (60).

RESOLUTIONS—THANKS.

On motion of Bro. W. T. Rigby (27) it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be returned to the various railroad companies for the courtesies extended to the delegates by a reduction of fare.

On motion of Bro. D. M. Baldwin (8) it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the officers and members of Minnesota R. A. C. No. 1, for the use of the hall for the present session.

CLOSING.

No further business appearing the Thirty-sixth Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was closed in AMPLE FORM, the Grand Chaplain, Bro. Rev. L. D. Boyington, officiating.

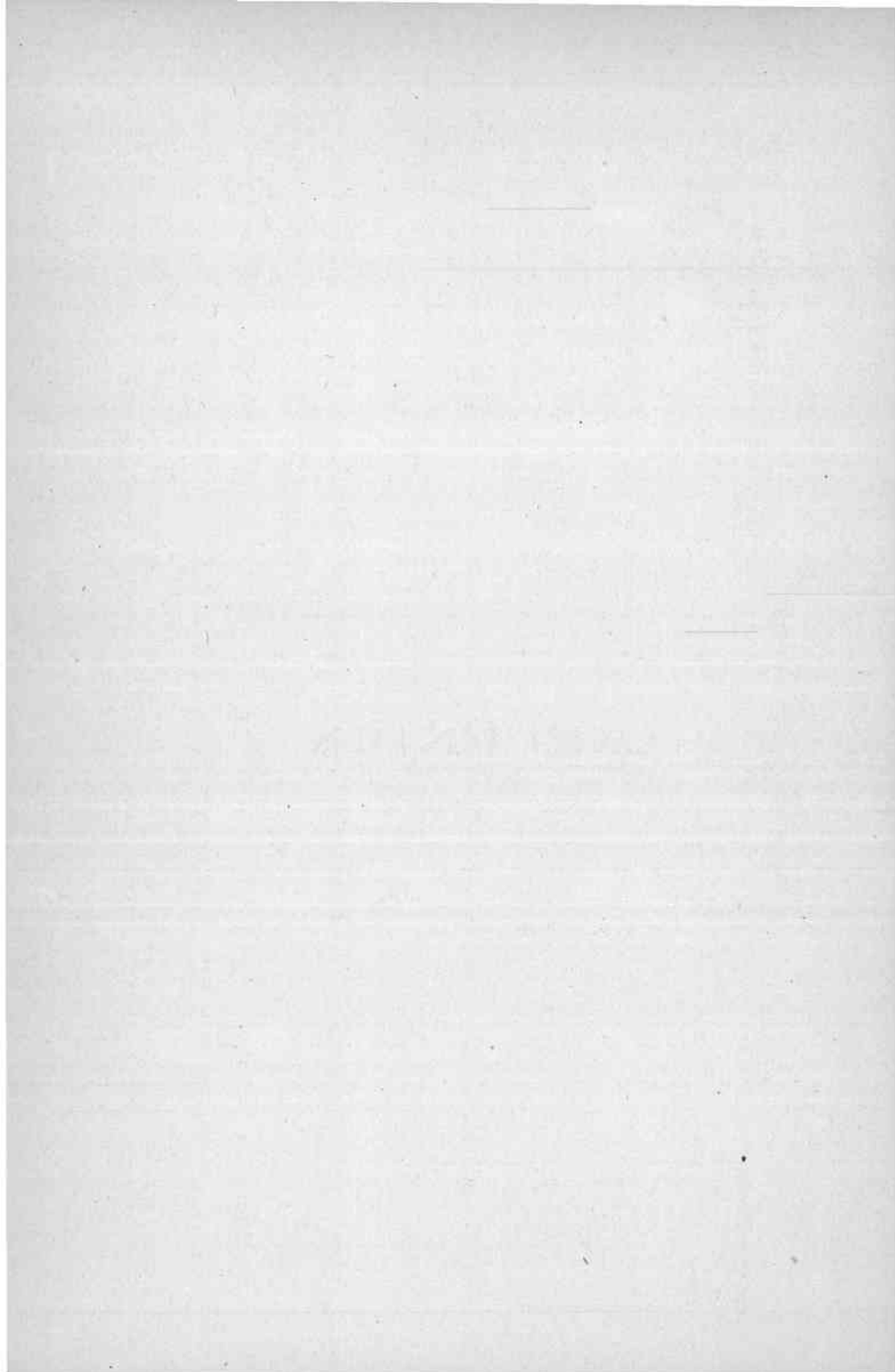
J. A. KIESTER,
Grand Master.



Attest:

A. T. C. PIERSON,
Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX A — GRAND OFFICERS.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE G. L. OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

YEAR.	GRAND MASTER.	No. Loc.	DEPUTY G. M.	No. Loc.	SENIOR G. W.	No. Loc.	JUNIOR G. W.	No. Loc.	G. TREASURER	No. Loc.	G. SECRETARY.	No. Loc.
1853	A. E. Ames	2	A. Goodrich	3	D. F. Brawley	1	A. Van Vorhes	1	E. Case	2	J. G. Lennett	2
1854	A. E. Ames	2	D. F. Brawley	3	A. Van Vorhes	1	A. T. C. Pierson	1	E. Case	2	H. Reynolds	2
1855	M. Sherburne	2	C. T. Skrim	3	C. T. Skrim	3	A. Van Vorhes	1	E. Case	4	H. Reynolds	2
1856	A. T. C. Pierson	3	Thom. Lombard	1	E. A. Hildgson	6	F. A. Hildgson	1	E. Case	4	H. Reynolds	2
1857	A. T. C. Pierson	3	Wm. H. Mower	1	E. A. Hildgson	11	William L.	7	E. Case	4	H. Reynolds	2
1858	A. T. C. Pierson	3	D. B. Loomis	1	Frank Maurer	11	A. C. Smith	10	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	5
1859	A. T. C. Pierson	3	D. B. Loomis	1	Samuel E. Adams	11	Samuel E. Adams	10	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	5
1860	A. T. C. Pierson	3	D. B. Loomis	1	Samuel E. Adams	16	C. W. Whipple	16	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	5
1861	A. T. C. Pierson	3	J. C. Whipple	9	J. C. Whipple	17	C. W. Thompson	17	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	5
1862	A. T. C. Pierson	3	L. E. Thompson	1	E. H. Thinsley	21	George Bradley	33	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	5
1863	A. T. C. Pierson	3	L. E. Thompson	1	E. C. Wells	31	Wm. Rigby	23	E. Case	19	Geo. W. Prescott	5
1864	Geo. W. Prescott	5	L. E. Thompson	1	E. C. Wells	31	A. B. Curry	33	George L. Oist	5	A. T. C. Pierson	2
1865	Geo. W. Prescott	5	W. T. Rigby	48	E. B. Cooley	49	A. B. Curry	33	George L. Oist	5	A. T. C. Pierson	2
1866	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	Robert Stewart	49	A. B. Curry	33	George L. Oist	5	A. T. C. Pierson	2
1867	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	R. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1868	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1869	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1870	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1871	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1872	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1873	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1874	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1875	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1876	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1877	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1878	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1879	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1880	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1881	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1882	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1883	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1884	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1885	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1886	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1887	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1888	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12
1889	Charles W. Nash	35	R. A. Jones	21	S. K. Merrill	40	S. K. Merrill	49	George L. Oist	5	Wm. S. Combs	12

† Expelled.

† Deceased.

* No session of the Grand Lodge in 1862 or 1863.

APPENDIX B—DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
1	St. Johns	Stillwater	Thos. C. Clark	John B. Sutton	H. E. Smith	J. C. Rhodes, Jr.
2	Caract	Minneapolis	Frank E. Stoneman	Henry N. Blend	Stiles Raymond	Solon Armstrong
3	St. Paul	St. Paul	John E. Davis	F. A. Randels	Jose B. Rivas	Arthur W. Mortensen.
4	Hennepin	Minneapolis	A. V. Davidson	John H. Randall	Jacob Sitze	Wm. D. Thompson.
5	Ancient Landmark	St. Paul	Wm. G. De Vol	Israel B. De Sprague	Bernard Zimmermann	Wm. D. Dampier.
6	Dakota	Hastings	W. W. Weeks	S. E. Worthington	S. W. Myers	Julius Paine.
7	Red Wing	Faribault	Dwight M. Baldwin	Henry A. Buel	Fred Joss	Chas. L. Davis.
8	Faribault	Faribault	L. Hawley	G. A. Weston	I. F. Linderman	H. Ferce, Jr.
9	Mantorville	Mankato	Wm. H. Edson	C. A. Miller	M. H. Gilbert	Riley Mantor.
10	Mankato	Wabasha	J. W. Andrews	Geo. W. Meade	Geo. H. Fox	John S. Howe.
11	Wapahosa	Monticello	H. M. Dugan	C. H. Robinson	Joseph Palmerle	Wm. G. Dill.
12	Monticello	Monticello	E. S. Gibbs	A. H. Krays	T. H. Bertram	Wm. G. Longfellow.
13	Hokah	Hokah	Levi T. Lyon	L. S. Keeler	Jas. D. Becker	A. J. Shure.
14	Winona	Winona	Caleb C. Clement	Henry C. Shepard	Henry W. Clarke	J. J. Hiner.
15	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	James Smith	Horace M. Myers	Laues A. Condit	Rand F.
16	Caledonia	Caledonia	Hudson Wheaton	C. E. Lyman	E. E. Stewart	S. N. Wheaton.
17	Rochester	Rochester	John J. Fulkerson	Wm. L. Brackenridge	W. W. Churchill	C. A. Whitte.
18	Pleasant Grove	Pleasant Grove	B. E. Page	Wm. Ashford	H. H. Lufkin	E. H. Russell.
19	North Star	St. Cloud	Theo. C. Wing	Geo. McMahon	John Elmore	D. E. Gates.
20	Wilton	Alma City	F. R. Field	John Waggoner	Chas. Brainard	O. J. Wulfr.
21	Western Star	Albert Lea	J. Q. Annis	Henry House	Jefferson Bathrick	B. F. Ruder.
22	Blue Earth Valley	Winnabago City	Nathan W. Sargent	Andrew Meline	S. H. Pavitt	I. Cogrove.
23	Clearwater	Clearwater	E. P. Crossman	W. P. Davee	W. M. Selby	H. D. Gurley.
24	Morning Star	Clearwater	Alfred Welch	Rosolvo W. Field	J. C. H. Engel	Orange S. Miller.
25	Anoka	Anoka	Walter P. Macomber	John Callender	Wm. H. Baer	Chas. Knott.
26	Sakatah	Jordan	Barkley Varner	H. E. Blair	C. A. Gray	H. C. Shulz.
27	King Hiram	Waterville	M. G. Kimball	David Downie	Geo. D. Holden	M. B. Chadwick.
28	Star in the East	Owatonna	Henry Birkett	Edward A. Dibble	Chas. Knocke	Wm. A. Wilson.
29	Oriental	Canon Falls	Leonard A. Rosing	Elias Lint	Henry Freeler	W. H. De Kay.
30	Mt. Moriah	Hastings	Jacob Thompson	Chas. Knocke	Fletcher A. Tinkham	Chas. E. McKinlay.
31	Preston	Preston	Wm. W. Foote	Thos. J. Dykes	A. B. Cron	D. W. Davenport.
32	Mystic Tie	Pine Island	C. L. Parham	L. E. Day	N. S. Gordon	C. H. Wilmour.
33	Washington	Concord	Frank M. Andrews	Wm. M. McRoster	M. L. Collins	Adelbert Wells.
34	Fidelity	Austin	Wm. Todd	H. E. Tallmadge	W. E. Lee Hasson	C. E. Johnson.
35	Carmelan	Lake City	E. J. Manning	Wm. C. Russell	Benj. H. Newton	Chas. Snyder.
36	Hermion	Zumbrota	J. H. Hall	H. Nusslock	C. H. Neb	O. W. H. Wilder.
37	Hope	Glencoe	Elisha A. Child	F. T. Brown	David L. Howe	
38	Harmony	Lewiston	C. D. Jacobs			
39	King Solomon	Shakopee	H. J. Peck			

45	Union.....	Henry D. Baxter.....	Wm. H. Fisher.....	Emil F. Quidort.....
46	Evergreen.....	M. H. Fuller.....	Willard R. Smith.....	W. B. Hesselgren.....
47	Concord.....	John S. Turrittin.....	Frank White.....	J. W. Chambers.....
48	Social.....	Hiram C. Bear.....	James M. Holliday.....	D. H. Lord.....
49	Rising Sun.....	Irving T. Murry.....	John M. Pearce.....	Wm. J. Berner.....
50	Watertown.....	John M. Pearce.....	August J. Anderson.....	Frank W. Jacobs.....
51	Acacia.....	Wm. H. Rehrer.....	J. H. Sprout.....	Peter Thompson.....
52	Cannon River.....	E. S. Pettinjohn.....	J. A. Stevens.....	Judson C. Temple.....
53	Nicollet.....	Joseph Underlick.....	H. L. Merrill.....	Thos. Montgomery.....
54	Zion.....	Albert J. Franklin.....	I. T. Price.....	Geo. W. Seymour.....
55	Meridian.....	B. F. Kerner.....	David R. Thompson.....	Wm. H. Seabee.....
56	Blue Earth City.....	C. L. Todd.....	J. W. Mallory.....	Wm. Whiffeld.....
57	Spring Valley.....	I. R. Barth.....	James M. Hinch.....	A. R. Holman.....
58	Temple.....	W. E. Smith.....	Charles W. Taylor.....	O. D. Hutchinson.....
59	Star in the West.....	I. R. Barth.....	W. S. Hammond.....	L. M. Kells.....
60	Shilar.....	W. E. Smith.....	E. Z. Neetham.....	J. H. Jeffery.....
61	Star.....	I. R. Barth.....	Hans H. Lokken.....	Donald D. Ames.....
62	Rockford.....	W. E. Smith.....	John Thompson.....	L. D. Colby.....
63	Illustrous.....	I. R. Barth.....	David See.....	R. M. Ward.....
64	Chain Lake.....	I. R. Barth.....	W. W. Sweet.....	Sam E. Sanderson.....
65	Golden Rule.....	M. E. L. Shanks.....	I. S. Terry.....	W. W. Murphy.....
66	Madelia.....	R. H. Sarkson.....	Edward R. Parker.....	A. L. Sedham.....
67	Corinthian.....	E. L. Brackett.....	W. Bird Patton.....	E. A. Skes.....
68	Mystic Star.....	John McLitt.....	Ernest L. Welch.....	E. R. Phipps.....
69	Paynesville.....	A. Leno Elliott.....	N. L. Page.....	E. A. Carl.....
70	Lausling.....	H. M. McNulty.....	John F. Lanzer.....	E. M. Winslow.....
71	Paynesville.....	C. E. McCan.....	August E. Anderson.....	J. M. Wykoff.....
72	Brownsville.....	J. D. Allen.....	Charles Stewart.....	Lysander Cook.....
73	Eureka.....	J. G. Graham.....	Edwin L. Ford.....	Walter Child.....
74	Joppa.....	E. G. Wood.....	C. K. Baxter.....	Chas. T. Olson.....
75	Tuscan.....	John I. Briggs.....	Orange A. Pennoyer.....	Roser S. Powell.....
76	Mystic Circle.....	Jerome E. Cooley.....	C. B. Tuttle.....	H. A. Segneur.....
77	Paeston.....	Henry Foehner.....	Joseph Tyson.....	O. J. Kobars.....
78	Henderson.....	F. B. Van Hoosen.....	I. H. Caley.....	Geo. L. Taylor.....
79	Constellation.....	Edwin V. Chilton.....	A. W. Gordon.....	Ira E. Berry.....
80	Howard.....	Geo. B. Arnold.....	T. H. Murfin.....	J. B. Gregory.....
81	Howard.....	J. H. Goodwin.....	B. F. Mable.....	K. F. Woodard.....
82	Howard.....	T. B. Horton.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	A. H. Strong.....
83	Howard.....	G. Maxwell.....	O. L. Dornberg.....	A. W. McMillan.....
84	Orient.....	J. M. Nye.....	Lounis Berry.....	Chas. A. Dickey.....
85	High Forest.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	S. N. Wright.....	J. B. Beatty.....
86	Tyrian.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	T. J. Murfin.....	O. W. Hagen.....
87	Doric.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	D. R. Houlton.....
88	Golden Fleece.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	
89	Good Faith.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	
90	Antiquity.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	
91	Fraternat.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	
92	Unity.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	
93	Keystone.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	
94	Sherburne.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	
95	Sherburne.....	W. R. Ellsworth.....	B. F. Mable.....	

APPENDIX B — DIRECTORY OF SUBORDINATE LODGES — Continued.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	W. MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
96	Libanus.....	St. James.....	George Knudson.....	Milton E. Mullen.....	A. K. Peck.....	Geo. H. Denton.....
97	Prudence.....	Windom.....	Geo. M. Laing.....	Moses C. Collins.....	Frank Stedman.....	Orrin Nason.....
98	Charity.....	New Ulm.....	Albert Marden.....	C. W. H. Heidermann.....	Chas. Berry.....	Ole M. Olson.....
99	Corner Stone.....	Brainerd.....	Fred W. Burnham.....	Theo. L. Root.....	Wilford L. Smith.....	F. A. Tarr.....
100	Aurora.....	Granite Falls.....	Ben. S. Burton.....	Wm. H. Bondy.....	John T. Lowrey.....	Robert Caughie.....
101	Fraternity.....	Worthington.....	Ben. F. Thurber.....	Chas. W. Smith.....	Fred L. Humiston.....	Frank Lewis.....
102	Lebanon.....	Lanesboro.....	O. G. Wall.....	M. V. Bean.....	A. W. Patterson.....	M. G. Fellows.....
103	Bethel.....	Lake Crystal.....	R. C. Roberts.....	J. A. Robinson.....	A. W. Cobb.....	G. W. Branchfield.....
104	Sharon.....	Wilmar.....	Geo. W. Tyler.....	B. W. Sperry.....	Henry J. Ramsell.....	E. G. Bloomfield.....
105	Mt. Tabor.....	Detroit.....	C. J. Shaw.....	C. G. Sturtevant.....	W. A. Campbell.....	D. C. Carson.....
106	Relief.....	Dodge Centre.....	Wm. Dunbrack.....	Wm. F. Dussell.....	M. E. Titus.....	F. E. Hoard.....
107	Sunset.....	Montevideo.....	Geo. Sansbury.....	W. H. Horton.....	Robert Armstrong.....	Lyndon A. Smith.....
108	Pickwick.....	Pickwick.....	Jabez S. Barnard.....	John S. Nelson.....	Chas. A. Beckman.....	Jasper McKinstry.....
109	Carver.....	Carver.....	Geo. D. Emery.....	James Elwin.....	E. W. Mortimer.....	Chas. A. Franzen.....
110	Excelsior.....	Excelsior.....	Jas. R. Walker.....	H. H. Porter.....	E. E. Mann.....	Henry J. Alnow.....
111	Khurum.....	Excelsior.....	Herbert J. Miller.....	Chas. A. Hawes.....	Ezra Rice.....	W. E. Martin.....
112	Excelsior.....	Excelsior.....	D. F. Ferguson.....	H. W. Gilman.....	James Tillington.....	John Kelley.....
113	Ben Franklin.....	Excelsior.....	D. L. Tanner.....	J. A. Lewis.....	G. W. Gray.....	W. P. Holton.....
114	Elgin.....	Excelsior.....	M. C. Sullivan.....	J. Q. Mackintosh.....	L. H. Pinney.....	J. N. Thatcher.....
115	Lafayette.....	Excelsior.....	H. A. Durand.....	M. E. Mathews.....	J. D. Carroll.....	O. J. Foss.....
116	Granite.....	Excelsior.....	Nelson O. Wislie.....	J. A. Lewis.....	S. H. Adams.....	W. A. Kenyon.....
117	Newport.....	Excelsior.....	J. F. Johnson.....	Wm. H. Bentley.....	Henry A. Rippe, Jr.....	W. A. Hawkins.....
118	Delta.....	Excelsior.....	J. F. Johnson.....	L. O. Cook.....	John Irish.....	Andrew T. Goldberg.....
119	Grand Meadow.....	Excelsior.....	G. M. Henry.....	James W. Kee.....	T. M. Hitchcock.....	M. R. Wolf.....
120	Kellogg.....	Excelsior.....	F. L. Davenport.....	Wm. Krueger.....	John A. Willis.....	C. W. Treat.....
121	Prairie.....	Excelsior.....	Wm. A. Plymat.....	E. C. F. Hansen.....	David Brown.....	L. D. Rogers.....
122	Janesville.....	Excelsior.....	J. N. Edwards.....	Wm. H. Davis.....	J. E. Brown.....	W. S. Johnson.....
123	Winslow Lewis.....	Excelsior.....	E. L. Stanley.....	J. F. Oliver.....	A. D. Aldrich.....	Sam Partridge.....
124	Moorehead.....	Excelsior.....	Ozas Whitman.....	W. F. Cobb.....	F. E. Wheeler.....	John Roe.....
125	Josephus.....	Excelsior.....	Robert Elliott.....	August F. Truwe.....	A. H. Bixnd.....	E. R. Aldrich.....
126	Swift.....	Excelsior.....	Ole C. Hanson.....	Frank A. Hancock.....	F. E. Wheeler.....	E. F. Gove.....
127	Arcturus.....	Excelsior.....	Gordon W. Johnson.....	Geo. C. Brugnicate.....	Isaac Vervalen.....	Olan G. Myhre.....
128	Alma.....	Excelsior.....	O. H. Bushnell.....	Thomas Smithson.....	John C. Nugent.....	Geo. W. Orsbeck.....
129	Humholdt.....	Excelsior.....	Fred J. Goff.....	Amos D. Leonard.....	Adelbert J. Griswold.....	W. W. Orsbeck.....
130	Golden Sheaf.....	Excelsior.....	E. A. D. Salter.....	Sivert M. Severson.....	I. F. Wilkinson.....	Frank Griffith.....
131	Cokato.....	Excelsior.....			B. M. Dahl.....	Thomas Hellier.....
132	Nelson.....	Excelsior.....				Anson Evans.....
133	Walton.....	Excelsior.....				Gunder Kivley.....
134	Walnut Grove.....	Excelsior.....				Marlin Olson.....
135	Appleton.....	Excelsior.....				
136	Orion.....	Excelsior.....				
137		Excelsior.....				
138		Excelsior.....				

139	Verdale	John R. Williams	D. W. Seal	Ernest Proctor	C. Dittmore
140	Little Falls	J. H. Rhodes	Henry Raich	Geo. C. Buchanan	H. B. Schenck
141	Crookston	S. F. Markham	John Romb	Robert Smith	Lewis Ellington
142	Currie	A. R. Endersb	Newton P. Shepard	John Hyslop	W. J. Underwood
143	Ortonville	Frank C. Campbell	John T. Crippen	John Van Allen	P. H. Foote
144	Bird Island	Albert Brown	L. E. Sherwood	Geo. Crowley	W. H. Brodts
145	Melrose	W. B. Whitney	E. E. Clark	N. M. Freeman	C. M. Parsons
146	Benton	Henry Potter	T. R. Cummings	J. H. Manchester	L. A. Mathews
147	Canby	O. E. Maxson	A. L. Houghton	Chas. Mylius	F. F. Bucklin
148	Pipestone	F. C. Walker	H. E. French	Chas. Mylius	Thos. W. Thompson
149	Guardian	T. C. Arnold	John M. Kissner	A. L. Brown	Christian Etter
150	Warren	Wm. A. Wallace	Emmit W. Rosman	Edwin R. Ross	Jeremiah P. Easton
151	Chaska	W. C. Odell	E. A. Taylor	Merritt Melvin	Howard M. Oerter
152	Breckenridge	W. M. James	Lewis Gervat	Frank J. Clause	I. N. Fox
153	Kodahya	Edward Ashley	Geo. L. Becker	W. H. Carter	S. W. Chadbourne
154	Norman	F. T. Kogler	B. F. Ashelman	W. J. Richards	H. H. Hintze
155	Tracy	F. S. Brown	Frank C. Field	Silvester Peterson	H. J. Patridge
156	Wadena	John G. Howe	Chauncey T. Baxter	Mark J. Katzy	Thomas Robb
157	Perham	Melville Boyd	H. A. Reed	Amos Murchel	C. D. C. Williams
158	Hector	H. B. Ostrander	M. F. Canfield	Dana A. Tufts	E. E. Cook
159	Long Prairie	E. G. P. Sanderson	Alpheus Dale	P. M. Ermanstraut	A. S. Strauss
160	Plymouth	Geo. R. Chipman	L. J. Thomas	G. H. Butler	Fred Joerns
161	Sincerity	I. F. Taylor	Cyrus P. Earsley	Thomas D. Mullin	Chas. H. Phinney
162	Prescott	Era W. Snyder	Wm. M. Bushnell	Manly B. Curry	Geo. L. Wilson
163	Summit	Walter Holcomb	John F. Stone	Jas. D. Markham	Edward C. Gottry
164	Jasper	Sam'l C. Johnson	Robert R. Odell	Frank Gunther	Geo. G. McCurdy
165	Minnehaha	Gilbert F. Mitchell	A. H. S. Perkins	Daniel Getty	Cyrus L. Jackson
166	Garnet	Geo. Maroe	Theron B. Bushnell	Barlett V. McNairy	Wm. J. Champion
167	Agate	Wm. D. Cross	Chas. D. Stewart	Allen C. Krieger	Howard T. Smith
168	Braden	Geo. Brookings	Frank A. Catlin	James R. Welch	Richard G. Tweeton
169	Pierson	Frank D. Bell	C. Wilson	F. L. Lausing	John Werner
170	Fulda	Larned Coburn	Frank E. Chipman	Willis R. Shaw	John B. Kilpatrick
171	Shekinah	John Dale	Alex. H. Strain	Charles J. Orton	Frank Heubner
172	Marietta	Geo. M. Brown	Milton K. Nelson	David W. Fowler	David B. Stanley
173	Plumb Line	Orellius M. Nelson	Marcus M. Tracy	Peter Peterson	C. L. Peterson
174	Valley	John Q. Hook	James R. Jones	A. G. Lindgren	O. S. Melick
175	Ronan Eagle	L. S. Nelson	James S. Ingalls	Chas. H. Brinsmaid	W. Lee Moore
176	Ark	Orville A. Stoneman	W. H. Nichols	Wm. Drago	E. E. Chamberlain
177	Minneapolis	C. L. Chamberlain	Geo. E. Putney	D. L. Owens	Eugene A. Bowers
178	Belle Plaine	Chas. A. Greene	F. M. Morgan	H. W. Dustin	W. O. Dustin
179	Royalton	G. B. Franklin	John H. Rock	Horace W. Chalfant	Wm. B. Lyons
180	Elmore	Wm. H. Crowe	Frank P. Thompson	E. J. McEwen	J. F. McGarvey
181	Osakis				
182	Cloquet	Wm. A. Wright, Sr.			

APPENDIX C—ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

No. of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	REDUCTIONS.				ADDITIONS.					Total Payment to Grand Lodge.	Starting No. for next year.
		Withdrawn.	Suspended or Expelled.	Stricken from Roll.	Died.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Adjoined.	Restored.		
1	St. Johns	0		1	4	5	4	5	2	2	\$66.80	144
2	Cataract	0			5	18	18	18	9	2	178.80	343
3	St. Paul	1			4	14	12	12	2	1	102.00	175
4	Hennepin	2		3	6	19	20	21	18	5	185.20	355
5	Ancient Landmark	15		2	5	21	26	27	20	5	230.40	443
6	Dakota				5	6	6	6			58.80	110
7	Red Wing	5		1	1	2	2	2	2	1	41.60	96
8	Faribault				2	1	1				48.00	115
9	Mantorville				1	5	3	2			23.20	42
10	Mankato	5			5	5	4	2	2		56.20	109
11	Wapahssa	5			2	2	2	2	3	1	34.00	78
12	Monticello	4		8	2	2	3	1			22.00	41
13	Hokah	2									20.00	52
14	Winona	6			6	7	7	8	5	2	98.80	209
15	Minneapolis	11		2	6	20	19	18	18	1	209.00	417
16	Caledonia	2				1	1	1	1	1	17.40	40
17	Rochester	2			1	8	6	5	1	1	76.20	150
18	Pleasant Grove	2				6	6	5	2	5	26.80	40
19	North Star	2			2	8	5	6	3		65.40	127
20	Wilton	2			8	10	10	10	1		35.20	31
21	Western Star	3		4	5	5	3	7			55.00	118
22	Blue Earth Valley	3			2	1	3				32.80	70
23	Clearwater	3		1	1	1	1	1			19.20	46
24	Morning Star	3			1	1	1	1			17.80	40
25	Anoka	1		5	2	10	10	10	2	1	76.80	131
26	Klug Hiram	7				1					15.80	38
27	Sakatah	4				10	9	8	2		43.40	54
28	Star in the East	5		13	1	1	1	1	1	1	37.40	87
29	Oriental	2			1	4	4	4			33.20	59
30	Mount Moriah	1			2	2	2	2			40.80	89
31	Preston	1			3	7	8	7			68.40	125
32	Mystic Tie			2	1	6	6	5			32.20	45
33	Washington	2	Ex. 1			4	4	3	1		24.20	39
34	Fidelity	2				11	14	13	4		86.00	137
35	Carnelian	2		4		1	1	2		1	40.40	94
36	Herman	1			3	4	4	4	1		37.80	73
37	Hope	2			1	2	2	2	2		26.80	56
38	Harmony	4			4	4	4	4		1	20.80	29
39	King Solomon	2									17.60	44
40	Union	1		2		2	3	5	1		38.00	78
41	Evergreen					1	1	1			10.40	23
42	Concord	3				1		1			10.40	25
43	Social	1		4		4	5	5	1	1	48.80	94
44	Rising Sun	6			4	2	2	5			43.80	95
45	Watertown	1									10.80	29
46	Acacia	1			2	2	2	2			22.00	45
47	Cannon River	2			1	1	2	2	1		21.80	47
48	Nicollet	2			2	9	6	6	2	2	53.00	92
49	Zion					1	1	1			19.00	43
50	Meridian	4		3	1	4	2	2	1		60.40	134
51	Blue Earth City				1	2	2	1			29.20	64
52	Spring Valley	2			2	5	3	4	2	1	46.40	95
53	Temple				13	13	16	3			64.40	77
54	Star in the West	1		5	1	1		2	1		29.80	72
55	Ashlar	1			3	2	2	2	1	1	26.80	58
56	Star				2	2	2	2			15.20	28
57	Illustrious	2			1				1		26.80	68

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—Continued.

No. of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	REDUCTIONS.				ADDITIONS.					Total Payment to Grand-Lodge.	Starting No. for next year.
		Withdrawn.	Suspended or Expelled.	Stricken from Roll.	Died.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Adjoined.	Restored.		
64	Chain Lake.....	4			1	5	4	7	3		\$36.00	26
65	Golden Rule.....					2	3	3	2		18.40	34
66	Madelia.....					1	1	1			13.40	29
67	Corinthian.....	2				3	2	2	2		28.00	60
69	Mystic Star.....					2	2	2	1		23.20	45
71	Paynesville.....	2		2	1	1	3	2	1		22.80	46
72	Lausling.....	2									6.40	15
73	Brownsville.....					1	2	2			14.20	23
75	Eureka.....					2	2	2			20.80	44
76	Joppa.....	3		1	1	3	3	3			23.00	39
77	Tuscan.....	3				2	2	2	1		40.00	89
78	Mystic Circle.....					2	1	1			8.00	13
79	Palestine.....	7			1	17	11	11	16		97.00	172
80	Henderson.....	4				2	2	2			22.60	47
81	Constellation.....	6				1	3	3			33.80	69
82	Howard.....	9				1	1	1	2	1	25.40	60
83	Huram Abi.....	1	1		2	1	1	1		1	27.00	62
84	Orient.....				1	3	3	3			17.00	25
85	High Forest.....				1	1	1	1			16.60	36
86	Tyrian.....	1				2	1	1			29.20	66
87	Doric.....	6		2							22.80	50
89	Golden Fleece.....	2			1	5	5	5			67.00	135
90	Good Faith.....	1				1	1	1			13.80	28
91	Antiquity.....	1			1	3	3	3			32.80	66
92	Fraternal.....	1		2	1	1	2	1	2		20.40	45
93	Unity.....	1				3	2	2			25.40	56
94	Keystone.....			5		4	3	3	1		30.00	56
95	Sherburne.....	5				1	1				28.80	49
96	Libanus.....	3				1	1	1			17.00	37
97	Prudence.....	2			1	4	3	2	2		34.60	70
98	Charity.....					4	3	6	1		29.40	50
99	Corner Stone.....	3				11	8	7			68.00	114
100	Aurora.....	3		9	1	12	5	4	1		61.80	708
101	Fraternity.....	1			1	2	4	5	3		35.00	63
102	Lebanon.....	1									8.40	26
103	Bethel.....					7	7	7	1		32.20	36
104	Sharon.....	3			1	1	1	1			17.00	38
106	Mt. Tabor.....				2	1	1	1			22.40	46
108	Relief.....	5		5		2	2	1	1		21.40	43
109	Sunset.....				3	6	6	5	4		47.20	89
110	Pickwick.....					3	3	3			23.40	41
111	Carver.....					2	2	1	1		14.60	26
112	Khurum.....	11			3	11	10	11	14	2	150.80	324
113	Excelsior.....	2				5	6	5	1		32.80	46
114	Ben Franklin.....	1				1	2	2			27.00	57
115	Elgin.....	2		3		2	2	2		1	26.40	56
116	Lafayette.....			3		2	1	1			20.40	40
117	Granite.....	3			1	1	1	1	1		21.00	47
118	Newport.....					2	2	2	1		16.00	30
119	Delta.....					4	2	2			26.80	50
121	Grand Meadow.....	2				3	2	2	1		20.60	39
122	Kellogg.....										8.00	20
123	Prairie.....	1				1	1	1			11.80	25
124	Janesville.....	2		2		2	1	1	2		19.20	43
125	Winslow Lewis.....			2							12.80	33
126	Moorhead.....					3	3	4	2		18.80	28
128	Josephus.....	3				2	2	2	1		21.60	42

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS—*Concluded.*

No. of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	REDUCTIONS.				ADDITIONS.					Total Payment to Grand Lodge.	Starting No. for next year.
		Withdrawn.	Suspended or Ex-pelled.	Stricken from Roll.	Died.	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Adjoined.	Restored.		
129	Swift.....	3		2		5	4	4	1		\$27.40	43
130	Arcturus.....					1	1	1	1		21.40	50
131	Alma.....					6	8	8	1		37.20	47
132	Humboldt.....					2	2	2			17.60	31
133	Golden Sheaf.....			1	2	2	2	2	2		49.80	74
134	Cokato.....	2	Ex. 1			2	5	2			24.60	31
135	Nelson.....	1				1	1	1			16.20	23
136	Walnut.....	3									8.40	38
137	Appleton.....		1		1	1	1	2	1		26.00	31
138	Orion.....	2	Ex. 1			2	2	2			14.20	31
139	Verndale.....					7	6	6	1		27.00	44
140	Little Falls.....	10				3	6	6	3		27.60	100
141	Crookston.....	3		1	1	6	6	6	2	2	56.00	36
142	Currie.....							1			14.20	50
143	Lakeview.....	4			2	1	1		2	3	20.00	21
144	Bird Island.....	1		7		2	2	1	1		11.80	30
145	Melrose.....					1	1	1			13.80	31
146	Benton.....	4				4	3	3	4		20.00	42
147	Canby.....	3		2		7	7	7	2		34.20	70
148	Quarry.....				1	12	14	14	2		60.80	27
149	Guardian.....	1				1	2	8	1	1	14.40	35
150	Warren.....	4			1	9	8	8	1		35.00	29
151	Chaska.....					1	2	2			15.40	37
152	Frontier.....	1		1		3	5	6	1		26.00	26
153	Kodahya.....	2				7	5	5			28.20	45
154	Norman.....		2			3	2	1	2	1	18.20	58
155	Tracy.....	2				1	6				37.00	40
156	Wadena.....					8		7	4		34.60	25
157	Perham.....	1		5		9	8	7	2		10.20	33
158	Hector.....	2			1			1	1		18.60	70
159	Long Prairie.....	1				7	6	4	12		38.60	31
160	Plymouth.....					1	1	3	4		12.20	31
161	Sincerity.....	3	1				1				23.80	145
162	Prescott.....				1	4	5				81.20	28
163	Summit.....	2				9	11	12	9		22.60	76
164	Jasper.....	2				9	4	3	1		58.80	24
165	Minnehaha.....	4				9	13	12	2		23.60	8.80
166	Garnet.....	1				6	5	5			35.20	46
167	Agate.....	1			2						55.00	14.40
168	Braden.....	1			1	8	7	5	1		41.20	18
169	Pierson.....	3				15	14	14	2		18.80	21
170	Fulda.....					3	3	8			9.40	24
171	Shekinah.....	1				4	4	9	6		15.00	51.00
172	Marietta.....					5	5	4	1		16.20	28.20
173	Plumb Line.....					5	4	6			21.60	9.40
174	Valley.....			2		1	1	3	4		15.00	51.00
175	Roman Eagle.....					1	3	3	1		16.20	28.20
176	Ark.....					13	14	14	17		28.20	14.00
177	Rough Ashlar.....	4				3	3	3	1		38.00	31.00
178	Anchor.....				7	7	6	4				
.....	King David, U. D.....					15	12	11				
.....	Dalles, U. D.....					11	11	9				
.....	Osakis, U. D.....											
Totals.....		388	8	123	118	706	682	677	300	46	\$5,948.35	.....

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Anoka	Anoka	30	Anoka.
Becker	Mount Tabor.....	106	Detroit.
Benton	Unity.....	93	Sauk Rapids.
Big Stone.....	Lakeview.....	142	Ortonville.
Blue Earth.....	Mankato.....	12	Mankato.
	Joppa	76	Garden City.
	Bethel	103	Lake Crystal.
Brown.....	Josephus	128	Mapleton.
	Keystone.....	94	Sleepy Eye.
	Charity.....	98	New Ulm.
Carver	Watertown.....	50	Watertown.
	Carver	111	Carver.
	Humboldt.....	132	Norwood.
Carlton.....	Chaska.....	151	Chaska.
	Dalles.....	181	Cloquet.
Chippewa	Sunset	109	Montevideo.
Chisago	Zion.....	55	Taylor's Falls.
	Jasper.....	164	Rush City.
Clay	Moorhead.....	126	Moorhead.
	Pierson.....	169	New Barnesville.
Cottonwood	Prudence.....	97	Windom.
Crow Wing.....	Aurora.....	100	Brainerd.
Dakota.....	Dakota.....	7	Hastings.
	Mount Moriah.....	35	Hastings.
	Corinthian.....	67	Farmington.
Dodge	Mantorville	11	Mantorville.
	Washington	38	Concord.
	Huram Abi.....	83	Kasson.
	Relief.....	108	Dodge Centre.
Douglas.....	Constellation.....	81	Alexandria.
	Osakis.....	180	Osakis.
Faribault.....	Blue Earth Valley.....	27	Winnebago City.
	Blue Earth City.....	57	Blue Earth City.
	Doric	87	Wells.
Fillmore.....	King David.....	179	Elmore.
	Preston.....	36	Preston.
	Meridian	56	Chatfield.
Freeborn.....	Spring Valley.....	58	Spring Valley.
	Mystic Star.....	67	Rushford.
Freeborn.....	Lebanon.....	102	Lanesboro.
	Western Star.....	26	Albert Lea.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Goodhue	Red Wing.....	8	Red Wing.
	Arcturus.....	130	Red Wing.
	Oriental.....	34	Cannon Falls.
	Mystic Tie.....	37	Pine Island.
Grant	Hermion.....	41	Zumbrota.
	Prescott.....	162	Herman.
Hennepin	Cataract.....	2	Minneapolis, E.
	Hennepin.....	4	Minneapolis, W.
	Minneapolis.....	19	Minneapolis, W.
	Khurum.....	112	Minneapolis, W.
	Excelsior.....	113	Excelsior.
	Winslow Lewis.....	125	Osseo.
	Plymouth.....	160	Minneapolis, W.
	Minnehaha.....	165	Minneapolis, W.
Houston.....	Ark.....	176	Minneapolis, W.
	Hokah.....	17	Hokah.
	Caledonia.....	20	Caledonia.
	Morning Star.....	29	La Crescent.
	Brownsville.....	73	Brownsville.
Jackson	Orient.....	84	Money Creek.
	Good Faith.....	90	Jackson.
Kandiyohi.....	Sharon.....	104	Willmar.
	Orion.....	138	Atwater.
Lac qui Parle.....	Marietta.....	172	Marietta.
	Sakatah.....	32	Waterville.
Le Sueur.....	Union.....	45	Le Sueur.
	Concord.....	47	Cleveland.
Lincoln.....	Benton.....	146	Lake Benton.
Lyon.....	Delta.....	119	Marshall.
	Tracy.....	155	Tracy.
	Hope.....	42	Glencoe.
McLeod.....	Temple.....	59	Hutchinson.
	Guardian.....	149	Brownston.
Marshall.....	Warren.....	150	Warren.
Martin.....	Chain Lake.....	64	Fairmont.
Meeker.....	Golden Fleece.....	89	Litchfield.
Mille Lacs.....	Fraternal.....	92	Princeton.
Morrison.....	Little Falls.....	140	Little Falls.
	Anchor.....	178	Royalton.
Murray.....	Currie.....	142	Currie.
	Fulda.....	170	Fulda.
Mower.....	Fidelity.....	39	Austin.
	Lansing.....	72	Lansing.
	Eureka.....	75	Le Roy.
	Lafayette.....	116	Brownsdale.
	Grand Meadow.....	121	Grand Meadow.
Nicollet	Alma.....	131	Lyle.
	Nicollet.....	54	St. Peter.
Nobles.....	Fraternity.....	101	Worthington.
	Roman Eagle.....	175	Adrian.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Norman.....	Norman.....	154	Ada.
	Rochester.....	21	Rochester.
Olmsted.....	Pleasant Grove.....	22	Pleasant Grove.
	Ashlar.....	61	Eyota.
	High Forest.....	85	High Forest.
Otter Tail.....	Fergus Falls.....	99	Fergus Falls.
	Perham.....	157	Perham.
Polk.....	Crookston.....	141	Crookston.
Pope.....	Sincerity.....	161	Villard.
	Valley.....	174	Glenwood.
Pipestone.....	Quarry.....	148	Pipestone.
	St. Paul.....	3	St. Paul.
	Ancient Landmark.....	5	St. Paul.
	Summit.....	163	St. Paul.
Ramsey.....	Garnet.....	166	White Bear.
	Braden.....	168	St. Paul.
	Shekinah.....	171	St. Paul.
Redwood.....	Antiquity.....	91	Redwood Falls.
	Walnut.....	136	Walnut Grove.
Renville.....	Bird Island.....	144	Bird Island.
	Hector.....	158	Hector.
Rock.....	Ben Franklin.....	114	Luverne.
	Faribault.....	9	Faribault.
Rice.....	Social.....	48	Northfield.
	Cannon River.....	52	Morristown.
St. Louis.....	Palestine.....	39	Duluth.
	King Hiram.....	31	Jordan.
Scott.....	King Solomon.....	44	Shakopee.
	Rough Ashlar.....	177	Belle Plaine.
Sherburne.....	Sherburne.....	95	Elk River.
Sibley.....	Henderson.....	80	Henderson.
	North Star.....	23	St. Cloud.
	Star in the West.....	60	Sauk Centre.
Stearns.....	Paynesville.....	71	Paynesville.
	Melrose.....	145	Melrose.
	Plumb Line.....	173	Maine Prairie.
Steele.....	Star in the East.....	33	Owatonna.
	Prairie.....	123	Blooming Prairie.
Stevens.....	Golden Sheaf.....	133	Morris.
	Swift.....	129	Benson.
Swift.....	Appleton.....	137	Appleton.
Todd.....	Long Prairie.....	159	Long Prairie.
Traverse.....	Kodahya.....	153	Browns Valley.
	Wapahasa.....	14	Wabasha.
	Carnelian.....	40	Lake City.
	Illustrious.....	63	Plainview.
Wabasha.....	Tyrian.....	86	Mazeppa.
	Elgin.....	115	Elgin.
	Kellogg.....	122	Kellogg.

SUMMARY OF LODGES BY COUNTIES.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	LODGES.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.
Waseca.....	Wilton	24	Alma City.
	Tuscan.....	77	Waseca.
	Janesville.....	124	Janesville.
Washington	St. Johns.....	1	Stillwater.
	Acacia	50	Cottage Grove.
	Golden Rule.....	65	Lakeland.
Wadena.....	Newport.....	118	Newport.
	Verndale	139	Verndale.
	Wadena.....	156	Wadena.
Watsonwan.....	Madelia	66	Madelia.
	Libanus.....	96	St. James.
Wilkin	Frontier.....	152	Breckenridge.
	Agate	167	Campbell.
	Winona	18	Winona.
Winona	Harmony.....	43	Lewiston.
	Evergreen.....	46	Saratoga.
	Rising Sun.....	49	St. Charles.
	Pickwick	110	Pickwick.
	Monticello.....	16	Monticello.
Wright.....	Clearwater.....	28	Clearwater.
	Star.....	62	Rockford.
	Howard.....	82	Howard Lake.
	Cokato.....	134	Cokato.
	Nelson.....	135	Buffalo.
Yellow Medicine...	Granite.....	117	Granite Falls.
	Canby.....	147	Canby.

APPENDIX F.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

To all Whom it May Concern, Greeting.

Know ye, that I have divided the territory of the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota A. : F. : & A. : M. : into thirty-three (33) districts, each district composed of the lodges as hereinafter designated, and that I have appointed and do hereby depute and appoint the Right Worshipful brethren hereinafter named as District Deputy Grand Masters, in and for the respective districts, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

R. : W. : EDWARD M. WINSLOW (73), BROWNSVILLE.

Hokah.....	17	Brownsville.....	73
Caledonia.....	20	Mystic Circle.....	78
Morning Star.....	29	Pickwick.....	110
Preston.....	36		

SECOND DISTRICT.

R. : W. : M. O. WILSIE (121), GRAND MEADOW.

Spring Valley.....	58	Lebanon.....	102
Mystic Star.....	69	Grand Meadow.....	121
Orient.....	84		

THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. WM. TODD (39), AUSTIN.

Fidelity.....	39	Lafayette.....	116
Lansing.....	72	Prairie.....	123
Eureka.....	75	Alma.....	131

FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. BENJ. AYSHFORD (22), PLEASANT GROVE.

Pleasant Grove.....	22	High Forest.....	85
Meridian.....	56		

FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. E. D. HULBURT (18), WINONA.

Winona.....	18	Ashlar.....	61
Harmony.....	43	Illustrious.....	63
Evergreen.....	46	Elgin.....	115
Rising Sun.....	49		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. E. GETTMAN (108), DODGE CENTRE.

Mantorville.....	11	Huram Abi.....	83
Rochester.....	21	Relief.....	108
Washington.....	38		

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. H. HALL (41), ZUMBROTA.

Wapahasa.....	14	Hermon.....	41
Mystic Tie.....	37	Tyrian.....	86
Carnelian.....	40		

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. OZIAS WHITMAN (130), RED WING.

Dakota.....	7	Mount Moriah.....	35
Red Wing.....	8	Arcturus.....	130
Oriental.....	34		

NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. G. BEAUMONT (9), FARIBAULT.

Faribault.....	9	Cannon River.....	52
Star in the East.....	33	Corinthian.....	67
Social.....	48		

TENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. F. B. FOBES (26), ALBERT LEA.

Wilton.....	24	Tuscan.....	77
Western Star.....	26	Janesville.....	124
Sakatah.....	32		

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. N. L. HEFFRON (57), BLUE EARTH CITY.

Blue Earth Valley.....	27	Doric.....	87
Blue Earth City.....	57	Good Faith.....	90
Chain Lake.....	64	King David.....	179

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. W. H. HALBERT (114), LUVERNE.

Prudence.....	97	Ben. Franklin.....	114
Fraternity.....	101	Roman Eagle.....	175

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. S. ALDRITT (96), ST. JAMES.

Mankato	12	Libanus	96
Madelia	66	Bethel	103
Joppa	76	Josephus	128

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. P. KIRBY (80), HENDERSON.

Union	45	Nicollet	54
Concord	47	Henderson	80

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. C. W. GILMORE (148), PIPESTONE.

Currie	142	Fulda	170
Quarry	148		

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. FREMONT S. BROWN (155), TRACY.

Delta	119	Canby	147
Walnut	136	Tracy	155
Benton	146		

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. ALBERT MARDEN (98), NEW ULM.

Antiquity	91	Charity	98
Keystone	94	Marietta	172

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. REUBEN SANDERSON (65), LAKE LAND.

St. Johns.....	1	Newport.....	118
Acacia	51	Jasper.....	164
Zion.....	55	Garnet.....	166
Golden Rule.....	65		

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. JOSEPH P. RACE (3), ST. PAUL.

St. Paul.....	3	Braden.....	168
Ancient Landmark.....	5	Shekinah	171
Summit.....	163		

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

R. W. WM. P. ROBERTS (4), MINNEAPOLIS.

Cataract.....	2	Plymouth.....	160
Hennepin	4	Minnehaha	165
Minneapolis	19	Ark.....	176
Khurum.....	112		

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. HARRISON J. PECK (44), SHAKOPEE.

King Hiram.....	31	Chaska	151
King Solomon.....	44	Rough Ashlar.....	177
Carver.....	111		

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. C. L. TODD (59), HUTCHINSON.

Hope.....	42	Guardian	149
Temple.....	59	Hector.....	168
Bird Island.....	144		

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

R. W. JOHN McCULLUM (143), ORTONVILLE.

Sunset	109	Appleton.....	137
Granite.....	117	Lakeview.....	143

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

R. W. E. A. D. SALTER (138), ATWATER.

Howard.....	82	Cokato.....	134
Golden Fleece	89	Orion.....	138
Sharon.....	104		

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

R. W. EDWARD ASHLEY (153), BROWNS VALLEY.

Swift.....	129	Kodahya	153
Golden Sheaf.....	133	Prescott.....	162
Frontier.....	152	Agate.....	167

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

R. W. CHARLES WHEATON (95), ELK RIVER.

Monticello.....	16	Sherburne.....	95
Anoka	30	Winslow Lewis.....	125
Star	62	Nelson.....	135
Fraternal.....	92		

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

R. W. W. T. RIGBY (28), CLEARWATER.

North Star.....	23	Unity.....	93
Clearwater	28	Plumb Line.....	173
Paynesville.....	71	Fair Haven.....	U. D.

 TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

R. W. ELLIOT BRIDGMAN (60), SAUK CENTRE.

Star in the West.....	60	Sincerity.....	161
Constellation.....	81	Valley.....	174
Melrose.....	145	Osakis.....	180
Long Prairie.....	159		

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

R. W. GEO. N. LA VAQUE (79), DULUTH.

Palestine.....	79	Dalles.....	181
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THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

R. W. J. H. RHODES (140), LITTLE FALLS.

Aurora.....	100	Wadena.....	152
Verndale.....	139	Anchor.....	178
Little Falls.....	140		

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

R. W. M. T. McMAHON (99), FERGUS FALLS.

Corner Stone.....	99	Perham.....	157
Mount Tabor.....	106	Pierson.....	169
Moorhead.....	126		

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

R. W. SIDNEY F. MARKHAM (14), CROOKSTON.

Crookston.....	141	Norman.....	154
Warren.....	150		

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

R. : W. : O. A. MEAKER (113), EXCELSIOR.

Watertown.....	50	Humboldt.....	132
Excelsior.....	113		

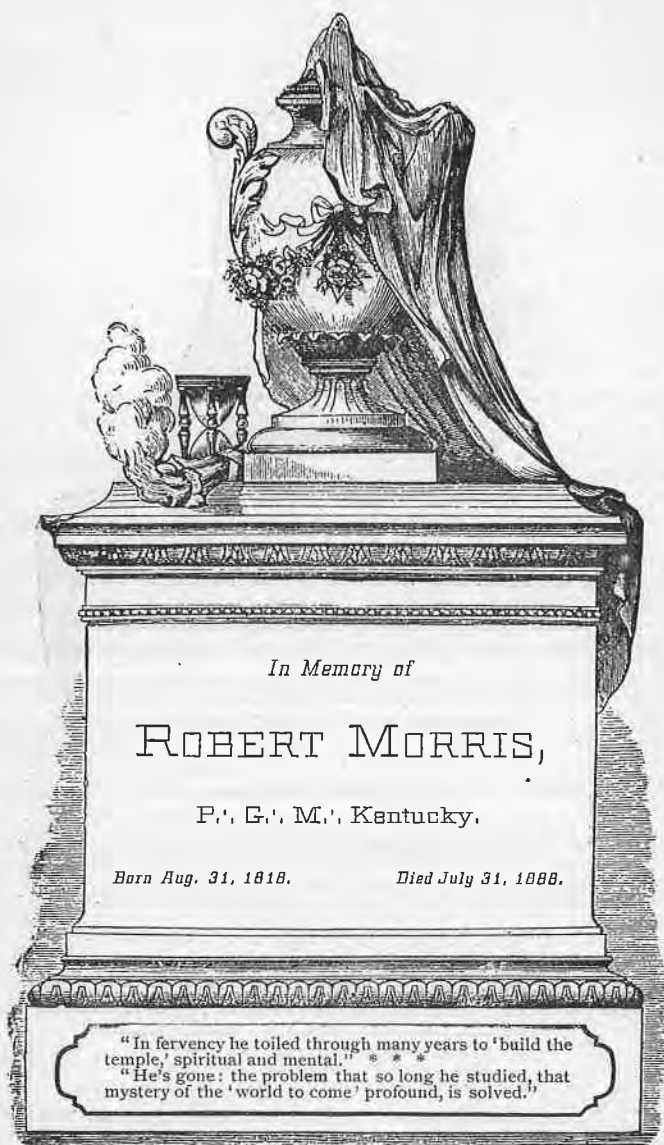
And the said R. : W. : District Deputies are authorized to perform the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to said office, within their respective districts, until the next annual communication of the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Minnesota, unless otherwise ordered.

Dated this fourth day of February, A. D. 1889, A. : L. : 5889.

J. A. KIESTER,

Grand Master.





In Memory of

ROBERT MORRIS,

P., G., M., Kentucky.

Born Aug. 31, 1818.

Died July 31, 1888.

"In fervency he toiled through many years to 'build the temple,' spiritual and mental." * * *

"He's gone: the problem that so long he studied, that mystery of the 'world to come' profound, is solved."

APPENDIX G.

IN MEMORY OF DECEASED BRETHREN.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	NAME OF MEMBER.	DATE.
1	St. Johns.....	Hugh O'Neil.....	June 19, 1888.
		J. H. Townshend.....	June 25, 1888.
		J. A. Newton.....	Aug. 29, 1888.
		C. A. Bromley.....	Dec. 10, 1888.
2	Cataract.....	Chas. A. Graves.....	June 1, 1888.
		Jeremiah Graves.....	July 12, 1888.
		Alfred Leighton.....	Aug. 12, 1888.
		J. K. Horne.....	Dec. 4, 1888.
		Gilbert Clough.....	Dec. 28, 1888.
3	St. Paul.....	H. D. Carpenter.....	Feb. 17, 1888.
		Norman W. Kittson.....	May 16, 1888.
		Edward A. Boyd.....	June 4, 1888.
		Wm. C. Guild.....	Nov. 20, 1888.
4	Hennepin.....	W. U. Howard.....	Feb. 25, 1888.
		Jacob K. Sidel.....	Jan. 25, 1888.
		Geo. U. Clark.....	Feb. 9, 1888.
		Wright B. Page.....	Feb. 24, 1888.
		N. Campbell.....	May 4, 1888.
5	Ancient Landmark	Geo. W. Bailey.....	Sept. 11, 1888.
		Thomas Bower.....	Feb. 2, 1888.
		Louis E. Fisher.....	Mch. 6, 1888.
		J. W. McClung.....	May 7, 1888.
		Walter S. Johnson.....	July 7, 1888.
7	Dakota.....	Benjamin Rose.....	Nov. 18, 1888.
		P. A. Heitz.....	April 9, 1888.
		S. L. De Silva.....	Aug. 4, 1888.
		Chas. Mather.....	Sept. 3, 1888.
8	Red Wing.....	S. P. Chandler.....	Oct. 11, 1888.
9	Faribault.....	Rev. G. B. Whipple.....	July —, 1888.
		A. C. Howard.....	Aug. 31, 1888.
11	Mantorville.....	Peter Mantor.....	Sept. 23, 1888.
12	Mankato.....	W. B. Smith.....	Sept. 21, 1888.
14	Wapahasa.....	Joseph Egbert.....	May 21, 1888.
		H. H. Jewell.....	Aug. 15, 1888.

APPENDIX G—*Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	NAME OF MEMBER.	DATE.
16	Monticello	John W. Walker	Mch. 17, 1888.
		G. W. McInturf.....	Mch. 18, 1888.
18	Winona.....	Louis F. Berthe.....	Jan. 3, 1888.
		Wm. Wedel.....	May 11, 1888.
		Alfred S. Gregory....	June 18, 1888.
		Benj. V. Simpson.....	Sept. 5, 1888.
		Robert Whomes.....	Sept. 9, 1888.
		L. S. Bunnel.....	Nov. 30, 1888.
19	Minneapolis... ..	Franklin Beebe.....	Jan. 3, 1888.
		William Newton.....	Jan. 29, 1888.
		Edward H. Strong....	Feb. 14, 1888.
		Donald McMay.....	Feb. 20, 1888.
		Byron M. Smith.....	Sept. 6, 1888.
		James Mahan.....	Dec. 19, 1888.
21	Rochester.....	Richard Jones.....	Aug. 19, 1888.
		Arthur L. Gove.....	Oct. 21, 1888.
23	North Star.....	Nelson Bolt.....	June 27, 1888.
		James Stewart.....	Dec. 24, 1888.
28	Clearwater.....	Daniel Frye.....	May 23, 1888.
30	Anoka.....	John Watson.....	June 15, 1888.
		David J. Pratt	Aug. 17, 1888.
33	Star in the East.	John A. Whetson.....	— 1883.
34	Oriental.....	David L. Davis.....	Oct. 12, 1888.
36	Preston.....	D. J. Lathrop.....	Mch. 2, 1888.
		A. K. Colburn.....	Mch. 23, 1888.
		Silas Wakefield.....	Oct. 26, 1888.
37	Mystic Tie.....	Christie Philips.....	June 19, 1888.
42	Hope.....	E. A. De La Vergne..	Oct. 17, 1888.
49	Rising Sun.....	Richard L. Dawley....	Feb. 13, 1888.
		John B. Wood.....	June 28, 1888.
		Wm. R. Codman.....	Aug. 26, 1888.
		Geo. W. Kendall	Dec. 5, 1883.
51	Acacia.. ..	Andrew J. Borem.....	May 11, 1888.
		Edward M. Cox.....	Sept. 30, 1888.
52	Cannon River.....	Wm. H. Birdsall.....	April 21, 1888.
54	Nicollet.....	James H. Snyder.....	May 22, 1888.
		Samuel Coffin	Sept. 17, 1888.
56	Meridian.....	Hamilton Brown.....	Feb. 22, 1888.
57	Blue Earth City.....	Luther McDonald....	June 29, 1888.
		Peter B. Davy.....	Jan. 9, 1889.
58	Spring Valley.....	Wm. Lancks.....	Feb. 28, 1888.
		T. L. Gould.....	April 8, 1888.
60	Star in the West.. ..	A. J. Haney.....	Oct. 10, 1888.
61	Ashlar.....	Geo. M. Willis.....	June 16, 1888.
		J. G. Wilson.....	July 18, 1888.
		Levi M. Cole.....	Nov. 27, 1888.
62	Star.....	Wm. C. Proudlock....	Jan. 27, 1888.
		Daniel W. Guptil....	June 3, 1888.
63	Illustrious.....	Geo. S. La Rue.....	Dec. 17, 1888.
64	Chain Lake.....	Geo. M. Baker.....	April 26, 1888.
71	Paynesville.....	Howard A. Hamlin..	April 21, 1888.

APPENDIX G— *Concluded.*

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	NAME OF MEMBER.	DATE.
76	Joppa.....	J. W. Perry.....	Nov. 5, 1888.
79	Palestine.....	Wm. S. McLennan...	Mch. —, 1888.
83	Huram Abi.	Wm. R. Crosby.....	Jan. 12, 1888.
		D. W. Currier	Dec. 7, 1888.
84	Orient	C. S. Fitch.....	Oct. 21, 1888.
85	High Forest.....	Fred R. Lanes.....	Feb. 20, 1888.
89	Golden Fleece	Cyrus C. Pixley.....	Jan. 25, 1888.
91	Antiquity.....	J. S. G. Honnor.....	June 22, 1888.
92	Fraternal.....	Geo. Heath.....	June 17, 1888.
97	Prudence.....	Daniel C. Nolan.....	Sept. 16, 1888.
100	Aurora.....	Louis H. Dodge.....	Jan. 10, 1888.
101	Fraternity.....	Daniel C. Neff.....	Aug. —, 1888.
104	Sharon.....	Julius C. Goldsmith..	Nov. 4, 1888.
109	Sunset.....	Joseph M. Melchior..	Sept. 29, 1888.
		Calvin J. Eldred.....	Oct. 2, 1888.
		Mons C. Erickson....	Unknown, Norway.
112	Khurum.....	J. K. Sidle.....	Jan. 25, 1888.
		A. A. Camp.....	April —, 1888.
		Wm. R. Edgerly.....	May —, 1888.
117	Granite.....	Arthur J. Petes.....	May 12, 1888.
133	Golden Sheaf.....	Frank A. Wellington.	Sept. 26, 1888.
		Emil F. Dunken.....	Oct. 19, 1888.
134	Cokato.....	H. F. Edmunds.....	Oct. 5, 1888.
137	Appleton.....	Franklin L. Bonney..	Mch. 15, 1888.
141	Crookston	Wm. Smith.....	Feb. 19, 1888.
143	Lakeview.....	S. H. Chittenden....	Jan. 25, 1888.
		Erastus Haines.....	Feb. 2, 1888.
148	Quarry.....	Eugene Churchill....	—, 1888.
150	Warren.....	Wm. H. Gilbert	Mch. 7, 1888.
158	Hector.....	Wm. C. White.....	Aug. 11, 1888.
162	Prescott.....	Stephen W. Hendrix..	Mch. 27, 1888.
163	Summit.....	Chas. F. Clark.....	Feb. 16, 1888.
167	Agate.....	Geo. Cairncross.....	Mch. 11, 1888.
		Joel Stevens.....	Aug. 10, 1888.
168	Braden.....	Geo. C. Cotter.....	April 3, 1888.

APPENDIX I.

LODGES AND TIME OF MEETING.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF MEETING.
1	St. Johns.....	Stillwater.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
2	Cataract.....	Minneapolis.....	1st Saturday in each month.
3	St. Paul.....	St. Paul.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
4	Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
5	Ancient Landmark.....	St. Paul.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
6	Dakota.....	Hastings.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
7	Red Wing.....	Red Wing.....	1st Mondays.
8	Faribault.....	Faribault.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
9	Mantorville.....	Mantorville.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
11	Mankato.....	Mankato.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
12	Wapahaska.....	Wabasha.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
14	Monticello.....	Monticello.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
16	Hokah.....	Hokah.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
17	Winona.....	Winona.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
18	Minneapolis.....	Minneapolis.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
19	Caledonia.....	Caledonia.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
20	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
21	Pleasant Grove.....	Pleasant Grove.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
22	North Star.....	St. Cloud.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
23	Wilton.....	Alma City.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
24	Western Star.....	Albert Lea.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
26	Blue Earth Valley.....	Winnebago City.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
27	Clearwater.....	Clearwater.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
28	Morning Star.....	La Crescent.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
29	Anoka.....	Anoka.....	Tuesday before full moon.
30	King Hiram.....	Jordan.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
31	Sakatah.....	Waterville.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
32	Star in the East.....	Owatonna.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
33	Oriental.....	Cannon Falls.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
34	Mt. Moriah.....	Hastings.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
35	Preston.....	Preston.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
36	Mystic Tie.....	Pine Island.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
37	Washington.....	West Concord.....	2d Saturday.
38	Fidelity.....	Austin.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
39	Carnelian.....	Lake City.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
40	Herman.....	Zumbrota.....	1st and 2d Tuesdays.
41	Hope.....	Glencoe.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
42	Harmony.....	Lewiston.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
43	King Solomon.....	Shakopee.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
44	Union.....	Le Sueur.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
45	Evergreen.....	Troy.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
46	Concord.....	Cleveland.....	Saturday on or before full moon and two weeks after.
47	Social.....	Northfield.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
48	Rising Sun.....	St. Charles.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
49	Watertown.....	Watertown.....	Saturday before full moon.
50	Acacia.....	Cottage Grove.....	Wednesday in week of full moon.
51	Cannon River.....	Morristown.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
52	Nicollet.....	St. Peter.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
53	Zion.....	Taylor's Falls.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
54	Meridian.....	Chatfield.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
55	Blue Earth City.....	Blue Earth City.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
56	Spring Valley.....	Spring Valley.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
57	Temple.....	Hutchinson.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.

APPENDIX I—Continued.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF MEETING.
60	Star in the West.....	Sauk Centre.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
61	Ashtar.....	Eyota.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
62	Star.....	Rockford.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
63	Illustrious.....	Plainview.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
64	Chain Lake.....	Fairmont.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
65	Golden Rule.....	Lakeland.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
66	Madelia.....	Madelia.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
67	Corinthian.....	Farmington.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
69	Mystic Star.....	Rushford.....	1st and 2d Saturdays.
71	Paynesville.....	Paynesville.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
72	Lansing.....	Lansing.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
73	Brownsville.....	Brownsville.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
75	Eureka.....	Le Roy.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
76	Joppa.....	Good Thunder.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
77	Tuscan.....	Waseca.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
78	Mystic Circle.....	Houston.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
79	Palestine.....	Duluth.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
80	Henderson.....	Henderson.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
81	Constellation.....	Alexandria.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
82	Howard.....	Howard Lake.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
83	Hiram Abi.....	Kasson.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
84	Orient.....	Money Creek.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
85	High Forest.....	High Forest.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
86	Tyrian.....	Mazeppa.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
87	Doris.....	Wells.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
89	Golden Fleece.....	Litchfield.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
90	Good Faith.....	Jackson.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
91	Antiquity.....	Redwood Falls.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
92	Fraternal.....	Princeton.....	2d Wednesday.
93	Unity.....	Sauk Rapids.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
94	Keystone.....	Sleepy Eye.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
95	Sherburne.....	Elk River.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
96	Libanus.....	St. James.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
97	Prudence.....	Windom.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
98	Charity.....	New Ulm.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
99	Corner Stone.....	Fergus Falls.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
100	Aurora.....	Brainerd.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
101	Fraternity.....	Worthington.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
102	Lebanon.....	Lanesboro.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
103	Bethel.....	Lake Crystal.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
104	Sharon.....	Willmar.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
106	Mt. Tabor.....	Detroit.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
108	Relief.....	Dodge Centre.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
109	Sunset.....	Montevideo.....	2d and last Saturdays.
110	Pickwick.....	Pickwick.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
111	Carver.....	Carver.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
112	Khurnm.....	Minneapolis.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
113	Excelsior.....	Excelsior.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
114	Ben Franklin.....	Luverne.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
115	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
116	Lafayette.....	Brownsdale.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
117	Granite.....	Granite Falls.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
118	Newport.....	Newport.....	Monday in week of full moon.
119	Delta.....	Marshall.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
121	Grand Meadow.....	Grand Meadow.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
122	Kellogg.....	Kellogg.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
123	Prairie.....	Blooming Prairie.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
124	Janesville.....	Janesville.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
125	Winslow Lewis.....	Osseo.....	3d and 4th Thursdays.
126	Moorhead.....	Moorhead.....	1st and 2d Tuesdays.
128	Josephus.....	Mapleton.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
129	Swift.....	Benson.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
130	Arcturus.....	Red Wing.....	2d Tuesday.
131	Alma.....	Lyle.....	Saturday on or before full moon and two weeks after.
132	Humboldt.....	Young America.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
133	Golden Sheaf.....	Morris.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
134	Cokato.....	Cokato.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
135	Nelson.....	Buffalo.....	2d and 4th Mondays.

APPENDIX I—*Concluded.*

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	TIME OF MEETING.
136	Walnut.....	Walnut Grove.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
137	Appleton.....	Appleton.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
138	Orion.....	Atwater.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
139	Verndale.....	Verndale.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
140	Little Falls.....	Little Falls.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
141	Crookston.....	Crookston.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
142	Currie.....	Currie.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
143	Lakeview.....	Ortonville.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
144	Bird Island.....	Bird Island.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
145	Melrose.....	Melrose.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
146	Benton.....	Lake Benton.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
147	Canby.....	Canby.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
148	Quarry.....	Pipestone.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
149	Guardian.....	Brownnton.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
150	Warren.....	Warren.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
151	Chaska.....	Chaska.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
152	Frontier.....	Breckenridge.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
153	Kodahya.....	Browns Valley.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
154	Norman.....	Ada.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
155	Tracy.....	Tracy.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
156	Wadena.....	Wadena.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
157	Perham.....	Perham.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
158	Hector.....	Hector.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
159	Long Prairie.....	Long Prairie.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
160	Plymouth.....	Minneapolis.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
161	Sincerity.....	Villard.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
162	Prescott.....	Herman.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
163	Summit.....	St. Paul.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
164	Jasper.....	Rush City.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
165	Minnehaha.....	Minneapolis.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
166	Garnet.....	White Bear Lake.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
167	Agate.....	Campbell.....	1st and 2d Wednesdays.
168	Braden.....	St. Paul.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
169	Pierson.....	Barnesville.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
170	Fulda.....	Fulda.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
171	Shekinah.....	St. Paul.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
172	Marietta.....	Marietta.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
173	Plumb Line.....	Maine Prairie.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
174	Valley.....	Glenwood.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
175	Roman Eagle.....	Adrian.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
176	Ark.....	Minneapolis.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
177	Rough Ashlar.....	Belle Plaine.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
178	Anchor.....	Royalton.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
179	King David.....	Elmore.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
180	Osakis.....	Osakis Lake.....	
181	Dalles.....	Cloquet.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.

APPENDIX H.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

Anxious that the transactions of the Grand Lodge should be in the hands of the brethren at as early a date as possible, your Committee on Correspondence has commenced this report at an earlier period than usual. At this writing a large number of the proceedings have not yet been received.

It is a part of human nature to desire to know what is said of us, and hence the first thing looked at as the proceedings are received is to examine the reports on Foreign Correspondence. It is much handier to have the reference to the proceedings at the commencement of the report; in this instance that can not be done, as we expect to receive others before the work is completed, and as we put the manuscript in the hands of the printer as we proceed, we will indite an index at the close of this report.

Preserving the alphabetical arrangement as far as we can with those on hand, we commence with

BRITISH COLUMBIA—1888.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was held at New Westminster, June 23, 24 and 25, 1888.

Bro. A. R. Milne, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Eight lodges represented.

Eleven on the roll.

One Past Grand Master present.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We note the following decisions:

1. There is no law to prevent a brother in good standing who is a member of a foreign lodge from affiliating with a lodge in this jurisdiction, if he desires to do so, and the lodge to which he applies is willing to receive him.

2. A brother who is a past master of a lodge under a foreign jurisdiction, and who affiliates with a lodge in British Columbia, is entitled to a seat and vote in the Grand Lodge, provided that his name and the name of the lodge in which he formerly served as master have been duly entered in the returns made to the Grand Secretary by the lodge which has admitted him as a joining member.

3. That we do not recognize "dual membership" within this jurisdiction.

4. The performance of the solemn service required by Masonry over the remains of a brother is masonic labor, and the lodge so engaged is *performing* masonic labor, and must have *absolute* and complete *control*, and can not permit any but affiliated Masons in good standing to take part therein.

Past Grand Secretary E. C. Neufelder was elected to the rank of Past Grand Senior Warden, he being about to remove to the States.

During the ceremonies of laying the corner stone for a new masonic hall the following verses were sung, which we copy for future use:

Place we now the Corner Stone—
True and trusty, brothers own—
Let us bring with hearts sincere,
Hands to help and voice to cheer.

Prov'd by the Grand Master's hand,
Long may this foundation stand!
May its superstructure rise
In grace and beauty 'neath the skies.

Let us join in songs of praise,
That a temple here we raise;
Hoping ages hence 't will prove
A home for Charity and Love.

* * * * *

Corn, Wine and Oil we've poured upon
 Our brethren's hope—the Corner Stone—
 The work is well begun;
 May Wisdom, Strength and Beauty now,
 Each with its attributes endow
 That which is to be done.

And, when our temple is complete,
 Once more may all the brethren meet
 Its halls to dedicate
 To Friendship, Virtue, Truth, and Love,
 To Charity and all above,
 To God, the Good, the Great.

* * * * *

AIR—*Old Hundred.*

Genius of Masonry descend
 And with Thee bring Thy spotless name;
 Constant our sacred rites attend,
 While we adore Thy peaceful reign.

* * * * *

Bring with Thee *Virtue*, brightest maid;
 Bring *Love*, bring *Truth*, bring Friendship here,
 While social *Mirth* shall lend her aid
 To smoothe the wrinkled brow of *Care*.

* * * * *

Bring *Charity* with goodness crowned,
 Encircled in Thy heavenly robe;
 Diffuse Thy blessings all around,
 To every corner of the globe;

* * * * *

To Heaven's high Architect all praise,
 All praise, all gratitude be given,
 Who deigned the human soul to raise,
 By mystic secrets sprung from Heaven.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Alex. R. Milne, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Henry Brown, Grand Secretary, were both reëlected;
 each of Victoria.

CONNECTICUT—1888.

The One Hundredth Annual Communication of the Grand
 Lodge of Connecticut was held at Hartford, Jan. 18 and 19, 1888.

Rev. Henry H. Green, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and ten lodges represented.
One hundred and twenty-one on the roll.
Nine Past Grand Masters present.
The following ode was sung at the opening:

TUNE—*America.*

To Thee, Almighty King,
Our hearty praise we bring,
In Thee rejoice.
From age to age the same,
Let all Thy love proclaim,
Praising Thy glorious name
With heart and voice.

Thy wondrous works declare,
In earth and sea and air,
Wisdom divine.
Teach us Thy ways to trace,
Here learn Thy saving grace,
And in yon heavenly place,
In glory shine.

Thy powerful word commands
And hosts of willing hands
Thy strength display.
In Heaven all do Thy will—
May we the same fulfill,
Ever delighting still
Thee to obey.

We bow with reverent heart,
Discerning but in part
Thy beauty fair.
But when earth's shadows flee,
Grant us Thy face to see,
And through eternity
Thy love to share.

Several emergent communications were held during the year. At one the lodge room was dedicated and the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the lodge—St. Johns, No. 2, at Mid-dletown—celebrated.

At another the hall was dedicated, and the one hundredth anniversary of the lodge—Frederick, No. 14—was celebrated; on which occasion the Rev. Bro. A. N. Lewis gave a very interesting historical address. We find incorporated in it:

"At four o'clock the gavel resounded in the east;
The brethren were assembled, a score or two at least,
The mystic rights were practiced o'er, the lecture to and fro
Was always passed in open lodge, a hundred years ago.

"And when the clock announced 'low six,' aprons were laid aside,
The 'goat' was led into his stall, and there securely tied!
From 'labor to refreshment' they cheerfully did go:
Nor was 'refreshment' *mystical* a hundred years ago.

"The stewards then were burly men; they'd something else to do
Besides the task we set them now — a task both strange and new.
They spread the tables in those days, and 'twas a pretty show
To see the stewards *stand and wait*, a hundred years ago!

"The supper o'er, the fun began! And many a toast and song
Was giv'n and sung, while gaily rung the chorus loud and long!
The glasses clinked, but what they dranked the records do not show.
Let's hope 'twas coffee, tea or milk, a hundred years ago.

"And if 'twas '*something stronger*' than coffee, milk or tea,
(As drinks, alas! in those old times were very apt to be!)
Was not the junior warden by, the drinking to repress,
That '*none might turn refreshment to intemperance or excess?*' "

All this, be it remembered, was at a time when even ministers' meetings, ordinations and funerals were not thought complete without the "trimmings."

Let you may think the Masons of those days sinners above all others, I beg to read you a bill taken from the records of the South Congregational Society of Hartford:

South Society of Hartford,

	<i>To Israel Seymour,</i>		Dr.
To KEEPING MINISTERS, ETC.	£	s.	d.
2 mugs tody.....		2	4
5 segars.....		5	10
1 pint wine.....		3	
3 lodgings.....		9	
3 bitters.....			9
15 bolis punch*.....	1	10	
24 dinners.....	1	16	
11 bottles wine.....	3	6	
5 mugs flip.....		5	10
3 bolis punch.....		6	
3 bolis tody.....		3	6
	£8	3s.	11d.

* Punch and "toddy" cost more than the dinners!

Relative to incorporation of lodges the following was adopted:

Resolved, That no lodge under this jurisdiction shall attempt to secure an act of incorporation from the legislature of the state without first submitting such proposed act to the Grand Lodge for approval, and obtaining consent of the Grand Lodge therefor.

Arrangements were made for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge at New Haven, July 9, 1889.

Bro. J. K. Wheeler, as usual, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under the head of Colorado, relative to qualifications of candidates, he says:

We would add one more restriction, *i. e.*, that he also be capable of *imparting* masonic arts in a masonic manner. One might be able to *receive*, and still unable to *impart*.

When is membership in a lodge acquired?

Under Kentucky we find, in which he gives expression to our views:

Some jurists hold that membership is not acquired until the brother has signed the by-laws. We hold that membership is acquired by an affirmative vote on the petition.

Under the head of Maryland, relative to restoration from suspension for non-payme dues, he says:

When we consider the vast number that have been so unceremoniously thrown out, as they have been in many instances, we can not help thinking that some modification of the iron-bound rule of a unanimous ballot for reinstatement would result in good to the craft.

Our idea is that the payment of dues should restore without a ballot.

Under the head of Minnesota we find:

This, we presume, is considered quick work out West; but too slow for Connecticut. Let me show you, Bro. Pierson:

Our Grand Master announces the Grand Secretary with two others as the Committee on Credentials, and immediately the Grand Secretary arises and says: "Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Committee on Credentials are ready to report."

Precisely. The roll of those entitled to be present by virtue of office can be prepared before hand, if returns are sent up; but the question is, who are present? To get at that the roll must

be called and checked; proxies must be presented, examined and the name entered. Yes; we do think that the accomplishment of the work within half an hour is "quick work," and mighty quick at that.

Our constitution requires that the standing committees must be appointed before the Grand Master delivers his address. How can that be done until you know who *are present*, not who are entitled?

Now, to report "immediately" somebody must be empowered to make out a roll of those present before the hour of meeting, and decide upon proxies, who, too, must be enrolled before hand.

Some years ago, Bro. Drummond took occasion to compliment the Grand Secretary of Minnesota—years ago, not of late years—upon the celerity with which the proceedings were printed, suggesting to another Grand Secretary who was present to do likewise, to which he replied: "My Grand Lodge will not permit the publication of proceedings *until after they are had*." We opine that Bro. Wheeler gets up his list before roll call, in order to report "immediately."

Bro. Wheeler apparently misunderstands the position of Minnesota relative to rejected material. Minnesota holds that jurisdiction is claimed only so long as the party resides within the jurisdiction of the lodge. In case of rejection the party may again apply after the expiration of six months, or to another lodge having concurrent jurisdiction. Removal from the state is the end of all claims. Such has been the position of the Grand Lodge from its organization.

Commenting on a New Hampshire report relative to the degree of past master he says:

We have known of instances where the master elect was not in possession of the degree of virtual past master, and the past master's degree, as a degree, being considered necessary, before he could assume his office as worshipful master, he was toted off to a neighboring Royal Arch Chapter to be qualified. Such proceedings are nonsensical, and the sooner a positive distinction is made between the virtual and actual the better.

In Minnesota the Grand Lodge does not recognize the "virtual past master," nor yet does the chapters recognize the "actual past master."

Any three past masters are authorized to give the essentials to a master elect, and do it even if he be a "virtual." So, too, in the chapter, a candidate receives all the degrees, even if he is or has been an actual. In either case instructions are given that are not given to both.

Under New Jersey we find:

He alludes to the length of service of Grand Secretary Hough, who has filled the office for forty-eight years, a longer period, we think, than ever reached by any other Grand Secretary.

If our memory serves us as to the record, Bro. John Dove, of Virginia, served as Grand Secretary some sixty years.

Under the head of Utah he says:

Some jurisdictions are enacting statutory provisions prohibiting lodges from admitting saloon keepers and gamblers. If they consider it for the best interest of Masonry to make such laws, or that they are necessary in their respective jurisdictions to preserve the reputation of the fraternity unsullied, we do not question their right to do so; neither do we consider it necessary that we shall indorse their action by practically enacting the same law, in the adoption of formal resolutions.

Bro. Wheeler, while he compliments his fellow laborers for their reports, does not invite their encomiums. He says under Oregon:

We appreciate very highly what he says of our report, but regard the good opinion entertained of our Grand Lodge and the fraternity of Connecticut of more account than any praise to us individually.

Notwithstanding which we assert, without fear of contradiction, that he gets up one of the best reports emanating from the M. : A. : S. :

We give his conclusion:

"Not *Credo* then—

Amo shall be the password through its gates.
Man shall not ask his brother any more,
Believest thou? but lovest thou? 'till all
Shall answer at God's altar: Lord, I love!
For Hope may anchor; Faith may steer;
But Charity or love alone
Shall be the captain of the soul."

Bro. John W. Mix, Yalésville, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, reelected Grand Secretary, and is also the "Committee on Masonic Correspondence."

COLORADO — 1888.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver, Sept. 18 and 19, 1888.

Bro. Geo. K. Kimball, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Fifty-six lodges represented.

Sixty-nine on the roll.

Thirteen Past Grand Masters present.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master indorses the action of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in forbidding the use of masonic halls by the "Cerneaus."

The following resolution was referred to a committee of five Past Grand Officers:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various states and territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world. It admits the following named organizations, and none other, to be regular and duly constituted masonic bodies, namely: The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several states and territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States; the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several states and territories of the United States, and the councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanderies of the several states and territories of the United States, and the commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike are Sovereign Grand Commanders respectively, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction.

The committee reported as follows, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Colorado:

Your special committee to whom was referred the resolution defining masonic bodies, respectfully report that they have carefully considered the resolution and recommend the adoption of the same. Your committee also desire to call attention to section 127 of our by-laws, which forbids the delivery or teaching of any masonic work not authorized by the Grand Lodge.

A unique oration was delivered by Bro. W. D. Wright. It would occupy too much space to present the whole, hence we must be satisfied with selections:

But in order to prove that the beneficent results of masonic teachings are manifest even in the greatest events of modern times, the favored people of this favored land need not go away from home for an illustration. It is our proud boast that we are living under the highest, freest and best form of government ever known among men. Yet how wonderful the harmony which can be traced between the spirit of Masonry and the genius of this young republic.

Kings and princes, and all titled rulers, and the whole world seemed startled, when only one brief century ago the Declaration of American Independence announced the doctrine that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Yet it was simply for the first time the practical application to civil government of the doctrine long taught by the grand fundamental principles of Masonry—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

When in this free land for the first time class distinction and all titles of nobility were abolished, what was it but the practical application to civil government of what Masons had already long been taught—to meet upon the level—to regard no man merely for his worldly wealth or honors, and that it is the internal and not the external qualifications by which men must be judged.

When it severed all connection between church and state, and left every man free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it was but putting in actual practice in civil government the beautiful masonic doctrine of toleration.

* * * * *

To enable them properly to share in the gains and comforts of advancing civilization, the intelligent laboring masses of the United States, through their powerful organizations, are even now demanding legal recognition of eight hours as constituting a day's labor. And in view of the changed condition of things—of the fact that our improved machinery is now said to represent fifty times as much labor as that of all the men in the country—the demand should be universally admitted to be a just one. But generations before the Knights of Labor were ever heard of, the Entered Apprentice, when presented with the twenty-four inch gauge, was instructed by the worshipful master that "it being divided into twenty-four equal parts, is emblematical of the twenty-four hours of the day, which we are taught to divide into three equal parts, whereby are found eight hours for the service of God and a distressed worthy brother, eight for our usual vocations, and eight for refreshment and sleep."

It is to-day the belief of many wise and patriotic citizens that the one great reform necessary to make our political system harmonize in actual practice with the glorious theory on which it was founded, is to first get rid of the inherent evils of by entirely doing away with what is known as the caucus system of nominating officers, and then to surround the immediate act of voting with such safeguards as will make it free as possible from selfish solicitation and corrupt influences. But when this most desirable reform shall be actually accomplished, it also will only be the practical application to the civil government of the same simple and perfect system which for centuries has prevailed in the internal government of Masonry, and under which its highest and most honorable offices are so satisfactorily filled. For it may with perfect truth be said of Masonry that its methods of advancement are the cleanest and purest, that here, if anywhere on earth, the office seeks the man, and that we possess in the practical workings of this institution, the very highest form of an intellectual democracy known even to-day among men.

* * * * *

And of this glorious spiritual temple of speculative Masonry, in which every true mason is a living stone—as we see its wonderful adaptability to these so changed ways of modern times—how it seems to have anticipated and foreshadowed all the progressive needs of the race, in the long struggle from barbarism to the highest and most enlightened civilization—we can but reverently believe that before entering upon the great and important undertaking they had in view, its wise founders, long since gone to their reward, must not only have invoked, but obtained, the aid and blessing of Deity.

Bro. J. H. Peabody presented a very painstaking report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-five Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Under the head of Minnesota he commends the address of Grand Master Brown and makes liberal extracts from it.

Bro. Wm. D. Todd, Denver, elected M. W. Grand Master.

Bro. Ed. C. Parmelee, Pueblo, reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver, chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

CANADA—1888.

The Thirty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at Toronto, July 18 and 19, 1888.

Bro. Henry Robertson “on the throne.”

Two hundred and seventy-one lodges represented.

Four hundred and twenty-one on the roll.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Sixteen special communications of the Grand Lodge were held during the year, eight of which were for the laying of corner stones; Methodist churches four, Episcopal two, and for Masonic halls two. Six masonic halls were dedicated and two lodges consecrated.

We note the following decisions as reported by the Grand Master:

1. The use of the seal of the Grand Lodge is strictly limited to official Grand Lodge documents issued by the Grand Master, or by the Grand Secretary with the authority of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge. It should not be used, nor should any imitation of it be used, on circulars or correspondence of the District Deputy Grand Masters.

2. A lodge is not "duly formed," according to our ritual, while the deacons' chairs are vacant. The opening ceremonies sufficiently indicate what officers must be present and in their proper places before the lodge is "duly formed."

3. A visiting brother has a right to know that the body he proposes to visit is a legal body, and he has the right to inspect the warrant at a proper time; but he has no right to put the lodge or its officers to trouble or inconvenience while at work. The master would be justified in refusing to allow the warrant to be taken out of the lodge room while the lodge is at work.

4. The limits of municipal corporations are not to be considered in determining the question of lodge jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of a lodge extends to half way between it and the next lodge in any direction in a direct or air line. The distance is to be measured from the residence of the candidate to the lodge room, and not to the limits of the municipality in which the lodge is held.

5. The name, age, occupation, and residence of the candidate should be inserted in the summons issued for the meeting at which the ballot is to be taken, no matter how often it may have appeared in former summonses. The ballot should not be taken at any meeting unless the required particulars have been inserted in the summons for that meeting.

6. A man who has lost an arm is not eligible to be admitted into our fraternity.

7. A man who has lost his left hand is not eligible to be admitted into our fraternity.

8. The master has the power to refuse to initiate any candidate if he deems it to, be for the interest of the lodge or the craft to do so. He should not initiate any candidate, even after a favorable ballot, whom he knows or deems to be unworthy.

9. An Entered Apprentice must wear the apron of that degree while being "passed" to the second degree, and a Fellow Craft must wear the apron of that degree while being "raised." Section 255 of the constitution declares that "no brother shall on any pretense be admitted into Grand Lodge or into any private lodge without his proper clothing."

10. A brother who has been suspended for unmasonic conduct for a definite period is not liable to his lodge for dues accruing during the period of his suspension.

11. The "previous question" is not masonic. The master has charge of the debate and may close it when he chooses.

12. Only those who have served twelve months as master can rank as past masters.

Relative to the publication of masonic matters in the public press, he says:

Our law is very stringent in its terms as to the publication of masonic matters. The constitution provides that "no brother shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any private lodge, or of the Grand Lodge, or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such lodge, without the sanction of the Grand Master or the District Deputy Grand Master, under pain of being expelled from the order."

Matters have been published in this jurisdiction that certainly ought not to have appeared. If brethren differ, let them settle their differences in a masonic manner; but they should have more regard for the good name of their craft than to let it be known to the outside world that they can not meet together in unity. Above all, they should not exhibit spite or ill-will, nor strive to wound or injure each other either in feelings or reputation. They should remember that they are brothers, bound to each other with a fraternal tie, and that the obligations they have taken are not mere words, they have a definite meaning, and are intended to be kept by all who have any regard for their plighted faith or any respect for the word they have so sacredly pledged.

* * * * *

The unnecessary publication of matters relating to lodges and Masons, and especially of matters that may be in controversy between lodges or members, has always been strongly condemned by the authorities of the craft, as being in every way undesirable, as serving no good purpose, and as being injurious to the best interests of the fraternity. It is much to be regretted that any member of the Grand Lodge of Canada should have so far forgotten himself and his duties toward his fellows as to indulge in any act that would injure the feelings of his brethren. Such a course of conduct, when willfully practiced and repeatedly persisted in, is extremely reprehensible. It is discourteous, unmasonic and unfraternal. I hope, for the sake of the craft in this province, that such will not be again brought to our notice.

Relative to "healing," he says:

To "heal" is in reality to remake the irregular Mason, abbreviating the ceremonies and omitting the monitorial instruction, but giving the essentials as in the case of a profane. If the essentials are already correctly known they may also be omitted, and then the healing ceremony would be comprised in the administration of the obligations of secrecy and fealty to the Grand Lodge. When parties who have been irregularly made Masons are "healed" by the order of the Grand Master, they then immediately become regular Masons, but non-affiliated, and they may apply to and join any regular lodge that is willing to receive them as members.

We commend the following from his report:

Discussions as to the relative merits of two different rituals working side by side in the same place are apt to engender a strife, ignoble in its nature and destructive of the true principles of brotherhood. Our lodges, as well as our brethren, should "meet on the level," and no lodge should assume any fancied airs of superiority over the others by reason of possessing special privileges. Especially does it become an evil when these privileges are used to attract members, to the disadvantage and disparagement of other lodges. To try to "boom" themselves at the expense of others is surely inconsistent with our principles of friendship and brotherly love to one another.

Eighty pages of the transactions are occupied with the reports of the district deputies.

Proposed amendments to the constitution as follows were laid over until the next annual communication:

That the following clauses in the book of constitution be expunged, namely:

"193. Any officer of a warranted lodge may resign his office with the consent of the lodge; and upon his resignation being accepted, if the office is an elected one, the lodge shall fill the vacancy by an election at the next regular meeting after notice of such election has been sent to all members of that lodge; and if the office is an appointed one, the master may fill the vacancy by his appointment at once; *provided*, that no brother shall be entitled to past rank in any office unless he has served a full term of twelve months in such office.

"194. In case of death or removal from office of any officer of a private lodge, the vacancy shall be filled as directed in the last preceding section."

And that the following clause be inserted instead:

"No warden or other officer of a lodge can resign his office; nor can he be removed, unless for a cause which appears to a lodge to be sufficient; but if the master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his

officers, he may lay the cause of the complaint before the lodge; and if it shall appear to the majority of the members present that the complaint is well founded, he shall have power to displace such officer, and another must be elected or appointed in his stead."

That hereafter all business except initiating and passing be transacted in warranted lodges in the third degree, and that a clause to this effect be added to the constitution. Also that anything in the constitution or regulations inconsistent with this resolution be and the same is hereby repealed.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. R. T. Walkem, Kingston, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, reelected Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1887.

The Seventy-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was held at Washington, Nov. 9, 1887.

Bro. Jose M. Yznaga, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Twenty-one lodges represented.

Twenty-five on the roll.

Six Past Grand Masters present.

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was as usual furnished by Bro. W. R. Singleton. To say that it is a masterly report, though brief, is faint praise.

Under the head of Illinois he says, relative to the propounding of questions to the Grand Master:

In reply to his "dictum," viz.: "We think it is the right of any Mason to go the fountain-head for light," we would say that we agree with him; but we still "doubt the propriety" of any Grand Master giving an "official" answer to a private question. We have known bad results to follow such a course of action.

As to the right of waiver, under Iowa, he says:

We heartily concur in the idea that, as to the various lodges in a jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge has confided the duty and exclusive privilege of making Masons; no other authority but that of the lodge or lodges holding personal jurisdiction can grant a waiver thereof.

Under the head of Connecticut, with reference to the trouble between the Grand Lodge and Hiram Lodge, No. 1, we find:

That question, from all that we are able to gather by reading the various papers issued by both parties, is narrowed down to this: Did the Grand Lodge violate any "landmark" by its edict to change a part of the instructions to the candidate in the third degree, as to the D. G.?

* * * * *

Now, in reference to this same D. G., which caused this trouble: instead of its being a landmark in Masonry, it is not even truly a general masonic matter, but entirely *local*. The D. G.'s of the three degrees are strictly and exclusively American, and are *unknown* in other countries than the United States of North America, and date from the change of ritual brought about, perhaps, by Thomas Smith Webb, or some other high American authority.

Dr. Mackey (Encyclopedia) says: "A mode of recognition which derives its name from its object, which is to *duly guard* the person using it in reference to his obligations and the penalty for their violation. The D. G. is an Americanism, and of a comparatively recent origin, being unknown to the English and continental systems."

The D. G.'s at present generally used were originated with the Baltimore convention of 1843. They were among the new matters introduced by that body with so much discussion by the old Masons of that day; sufficient evidence that they are not landmarks.

* * * * *

It is the bounden duty of every liberal and well educated Mason to "destroy ignorance" wherever he may find it, and to pursue it even into the caves of darkness. He should contend vigorously against tyranny and fanaticism, and follow them up so closely that even into their very quarries he should enter and bring them to the light of truth, for Masonry is a continual search after truth and that which was *lost* to mankind, and should never cease its efforts to restore both.

That the position assumed so positively by the master and brethren of Hiram Lodge, No 1, is a false one, we copy from the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England:

June 24, 1723, the following was passed: "That it is not in the power of any person or body of men to make any alteration or innovation in the body of Masonry *without the consent first obtained of the Annual Grand Lodge.*" (Italics ours.)

Nov. 25, 1723, it was determined *unanimously*, "the master and wardens of the several lodges have power to regulate *all things* relating to Masonry at the quarterly meetings, one of which must be on St. John Baptist's day."

* * * * *

The work and lectures of the Ancient or Athol Body came to the United States and was used in all the lodges chartered by it. Pennsylv-

vania had a large number of such lodges, and the Athol work and lectures prevailed in that state, and, we have every reason to believe, continues to be the system now in use with very little change, and it is the only state in the United States where it is practiced. There we learn no D. G. is used.

Under the head of Mexico we find a very valuable and interesting disquisition relative to rites, masonic organizations, etc., occupying some sixteen pages. As we can not copy the whole, we will give a few extracts:

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia having decided to recognize the regularly constituted Grand Lodges in the states of Mexico, several chairmen of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence have criticised that action.

We deem it proper, therefore, to enter somewhat at length on this subject, that our own brethren, as well as our critics, may know why we have pursued this course. To do so in a proper manner we must refer back in the history of our Grand Lodge to an early date, when over the whole world of Masonry there was no distinction made in any country as to the different rites, then practiced, as to the three degrees of so-called Symbolic Masonry, to distinguish the *lodge* proper from the bodies conferring the higher degrees, *so called*.

* * * * *

The English rite of the three degrees may be distributed as follows:

First—The ritual of England proper, as practiced there and in all the lodges deriving charters from that Grand Lodge.

Second—The ritual of Scotland.

Third—The ritual of Ireland.

Fourth—The ritual as practiced in all the states and territories of the United States.

Fifth—The ritual of Pennsylvania, which last is the ritual as it was practiced by the Grand Lodge of the Ancients of the last century, somewhat modified.

Sixth—We have the various continental rituals.

In every country in Europe, outside of England, Scotland and Ireland, each country had its own peculiar ritual or rituals. From 1730 to 1800 there were continual changes in the rituals, and *obedience*, so very much mixed, that tabular statements and charts are absolutely necessary to trace them chronologically through their various changes.

* * * * *

This is to be said, however, that notwithstanding the various rites which were practiced all over Europe and in various parts of the American continent, the three original degrees of E. A., F. C. and M., of every rite were universally recognized. Although in some countries lodges of the three degrees were organized by different rites,

nevertheless they were all recognized as masonic, and fraternal intercourse was constantly held between them.

* * * * *

From the institution of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in 1811, whenever opportunity served, visitors from foreign countries who presented themselves as Masons were cordially and fraternally greeted among our lodges.

There was no question at that time as to what rite they were indebted for their degrees.

* * * * *

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was among the first to enter into official relation with several foreign Grand Lodges and Orients of different rites from her own.

He incorporates from the report of Bro. Drummond, from which we select:

"We hold that the Masons made under the Grand Orient system are regular Masons, their lodges lawful lodges, and their Grand Lodges entitled to be respected as such."

* * * * *

"But after all, the question of the most importance, and the most important question ever passed upon by the American Grand Lodges, is the one we first discussed: Whether we shall repudiate, as clandestine Masons, all who are not made under our own system of masonic government. We should view the situation with most serious apprehension, did we have any fears that the American craft will be insane enough to answer the question in the affirmative."

He continues:

If the objection urged by our critics be valid against the recognition of the Grand Lodges organized by constituent lodges which had derived their authority originally from Grand Orients as such, and from Supreme Councils, then the United States Grand Lodges must, from consistency, proclaim that they will not admit as visitors to our lodges Masons who have been made in such foreign lodges, and strictly prohibit any of our own members from visiting such lodges abroad. In this case we declare non-intercourse with the whole world of Masonry, outside of English-speaking nations. The whole thing is reduced to an absurdity. We who are the youngest Masons of the world; with rituals modernized by Webb and Cross in the present century; with a jurisprudence continually on the change and never settled; with a membership who "travel into foreign countries" more extensively than any other people, are thus to place ourselves outside of the pale of Masonry of the rest of the world. This course would compel all of our members who wish to travel in foreign countries, to enter the bodies of the A. S.

A. : S. : R. :— for patents issued from the Supreme Councils of either the Southern or Northern jurisdiction will admit a Mason *at once* into any lodge abroad working under foreign Supreme Councils or Orients. We of the District of Columbia do not assent to this.

From the earliest time in the history of the oldest Grand Lodges on this continent, it was the universal custom to acknowledge the validity of the Masonry of the Blue degrees on the continent of Europe, of all the various rites. The records of all the Grand Lodges constituted prior to 1830 will show the correspondence between those Grand Lodges and the European Grand Orients. There was no holy horror expressed by any one of them at the idea of a Master Mason only knowing anything masonically of "higher degrees," and even now, all of our lodges unite fraternally with Royal Arch Chapters, councils of Royal and Select Masons and commanderies of Knights Templar. And, pray, whence came the chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Councils and the Templar order? Did they not get their authority, if they had any whatever, from the so much abused A. : A. : S. : Rite of the Continent of Europe and Strict Observance?

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Not a single Grand Lodge in Europe was ever organized solely by *chartered* lodges from Grand Lodges such as now exist.

The Grand Lodge of England in 1717, of Ireland about 1725-30, of Scotland, 1736, were all constituted by lodges *without* charters.

* * * * *

In view of the condition of Masonry now, as to rituals and jurisprudence, as understood by all Masons on the continent of Europe and those of North and South America, deriving their masonic authority originally from the mother countries in Europe, it would be an impossibility to impose upon them our ideas as to ritual or jurisprudence until we get them fully into line with us, as symbolic Grand Lodges duly constituted by such existing constituent lodges as have charters from some well known and universally recognized powers in Masonry, acting in the capacity, as to Symbolic Masonry, as Grand Lodges. When we consider that the Masons of the United States do not constitute a majority of the world, we should not attempt to dictate in matters of this character, but accept the well recognized principles of the rest of the masonic world.

Bro. Jesse W. Lee, Jr., elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Wm. R. Singleton reelected Grand Secretary; both of Washington.

DELAWARE—1888.

The Eighty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Dealware was held at Wilmington, Oct. 5 and 6, 1887.

Bro. Geo. W. Marshall, M. W. G. M., presiding.

Twenty-one lodges represented.

Twenty-nine on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

As to Grand Representatives the Grand Master says:

The system of Grand Representation is hardly as successful as it could be made. I recommend that our representatives be appointed for a term of three years, and that no Mason in Delaware shall represent more than one Grand Body; and that all Grand Representatives, who have become now affiliated, shall be cited to show cause why the Grand Master shall not request that their commissions shall be revoked; and that a list of the Grand Representatives, with the date of their commissions to and from this Grand Lodge to other Grand Lodges, be published annually, together with our proceedings.

Among the decisions reported we note:

First—Can a member who is in arrears for dues, after having been indefinitely suspended for the same, be restored to membership by the payment of dues?

Answer—Your by-law expressly says that “indefinite suspension depends upon a contingency, the removal of which is in the power of the individual thus suspended and continues in force until such contingency is removed.” The suspended brother may remove the contingency upon the payment of his dues, the amount being that for which he was suspended.

Second—Does it require a summons of the lodge and a unanimous ballot to restore the brother who has paid his dues after having been indefinitely suspended?

Answer—The penalty was inflicted by a vote of two-thirds of those present and it is competent for a member to move at a regular communication (due notice of a regular communication is supposed to be given to every member, and the fact that it is a regular communication, is, in itself, a notice by the by-laws) for a restoration, which may be adopted by a concurring vote of two-thirds of the members present.

* * * * *

Fifth—What action can a lodge take in reference to brothers who have taken the Entered Apprentice degree and neglect to respond to summons for advancement.

Answer—You can do nothing. The brother in the second or Fellow Craft degree as in all the degrees must “come of his own free will and accord.”

* * * * *

Seventh—Can a member object to a candidate who has been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry before he is entered?

Answer— * * * Hence I hold that when every requirement has been complied with, a simple objection by a brother is void, and I know of no law in this jurisdiction by which the objection of a brother can prevent the advancement of a candidate duly elected and qualified.

* * * * *

Anyone who has been so maimed that it will prevent him from transmitting the work, can not be installed as a warden or master of a lodge.

As to the second, the committee reported:

Second—That the first decision covers the whole ground and that it does not require any ballot to restore a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues and for no other cause.

Motion to approve the decision lost.

Motion to approve the report of the committee lost, which leaves the question in a muddle. Afterward the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that where a Mason has been suspended by his lodge for non-payment of dues alone, the payment of such dues reinstates him without further action by the lodge.

On the seventh, the decision was not sustained. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that the Most Worshipful Grand Master should answer no masonic questions, unless under the seal of the lodge, attested by the secretary thereof.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary not installed because reëlected.

A brief report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. T. N. Williams; Minnesota proceedings not received, but says:

We extend our best wishes for the continued prosperity of the craft in Minnesota.

Bro. Geo. W. Marshall, Milford, M.: W.: Grand Master; Bro. Wm. S. Hayes, Wilmington, Grand Secretary, were both reëlected.

Bro. Louis H. Jackson, Milford, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

DAKOTA—1888.

The Fourteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was held at Deadwood, June 12 and 13, 1888.

Bro. Henry M. Wheeler, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seventy-nine lodges represented.

Ninety-four on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master reported two decisions:

Question. Has a lodge U. : D. : a right to discipline its members for unmasonic conduct?

Answer. Yes.

This question I believe has never before been raised in this jurisdiction. I know that the answer given is in contradiction to the prevailing custom in some sister jurisdictions, but it was rendered after much consideration and I hope after careful deliberation will be concurred in by you. I think the condition of lodges U. : D. : is too ill-defined and anomalous, and would favor the appointment of a committee to define the position and powers of a lodge U. : D. :.

Lodges U. : D. : have such powers, and such only, as are expressed in the letters of dispensation.

Question. Is an applicant for the degrees of Masonry who has lost a single joint of the index finger of his right hand suitable material?

Answer. Yes.

I can not believe that absolute physical perfection is deemed essential by this Grand Body.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence — appointed last year — consisting of P. : G. : M. : 's Black, Hand, and our old, old friend, F. J. Deawitt — years ago master of lodge in this jurisdiction — presented a lengthy report upon the questions:

1. "What is legitimate Masonry?"

2. "What is the status of non-affiliates?"

On the first proposition the committee say:

In conclusion your committee assert without hesitation that, as Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, we know of no Masonry that this Grand Lodge consistently can or should sanction as legitimate except the degrees of E. : A. : , F. : C. : and M. : M. :.

Surely the capitular system is a part of American Masonry, and the Grand Lodge would of necessity be bound to take cognizance of the establishment of clandestine chapters.

The A. : A. : S. : R. : is a different system; in many countries it is the only masonic system. Every well informed Mason knows that there are two organizations of that rite in this country and territorial jurisdiction governs the question of right, and each Grand Lodge in order to sustain its own territorial jurisdiction is bound to sustain that question as applied to any and all masonic bodies.

We find on further examination of the proceedings that the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the M. : W. : Grand Master be requested to appoint a Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge the status of what is known as the Ancient Scottish Rite of the United States, its territories and dependencies, commonly called Cerneau Scottish Rite.

On the second the committee say:

First—An unaffiliated Mason has no right to visit any one lodge in this jurisdiction more than three times, nor can he be permitted to join in any masonic procession or participate in any festivity of the lodge, except by the courtesy thereof.

Second—He or his family can make no claim for charity upon the funds of the lodge, but the same may be granted when thought just and proper. He is, however, bound to respond, so far as his ability permits, to the call of distress by an individual Mason, and they are in like manner bound to him.

Third—He has no right to masonic burial, but the same may be given him by the lodge at its discretion, if he has shown commendable zeal for the interests and adhered to the principles of the institution.

Fourth—He is subject to all masonic obligations as a member of the fraternity at large, and for any violation of the moral or masonic law, subject to trial and discipline by the lodge near which he sojourns or resides.

The following novel proposition was made but not adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to procure, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, not less than three suitable badges for each constituent lodge in this jurisdiction, upon which shall be printed the number, the name and the location of each constituent lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and the Grand Secretary

shall deliver to each representative his appropriate badge at the opening of the Grand Lodge, to be worn by him during its session and returned to the Grand Secretary at the close thereof.

Better adhere strictly to the old regulations, requiring each representative to wear the apron, collar and jewel of his office, and each proxy that of the officer he represents.

We desire to inform the Grievance Committee that "dropping from the rolls" in this jurisdiction places the party in the position of a non-affiliated Mason, and he can not join any lodge without the evidence that all dues were paid; in other words, the presentation of what is popularly known as a dimit.

Our constitution expressly says:

"That suspension or expulsion can not be pronounced upon any brother for the non-payment of dues only."

Bro. F. J. Thompson presented an elaborate, well written, well digested and unique report on Foreign Correspondence. At the first jump he inscribes his name high up on the roll of the M. · A. · S. ·. He prefaces his review of each state with a selected poetical effusion.

Under the head of Arkansas he says:

The whisky question seems also to have entered into this Grand Lodge. Undoubtedly the business is unworthy of a Mason; yet, query: Is it good law specifically to define what business a man shall engage in, in order to be eligible for masonic admission or to retain masonic membership? If saloon business can be thus ostracized, why not tobacco? Why not selling adulterated edibles, oleomargarine, morphine or opium? Are these not all pernicious in their effect? Not that we uphold the saloon business, but in this question a principle is involved. The ancient charges and constitutions are broad enough for all practical purposes.

Again, under Indiana, on the same question:

Query: Are we a body of Masons, or a body of Good Templars? Some good brother will say that the liquor traffic is an unholy business, and the drinking of it an unmanly habit. We think so too. We also believe that the eating of new, warm bread is a bad habit, and if a person applied for the degrees whom we believed, from the habit of eating warm bread, would get the dyspepsia, we think our conscience would not let us cast a white ball for him, for of all persons who create confusion in the temple it is a dyspeptic craftsman.

He commences his review of Minnesota with:

“Yet the way seemed long before him,
And his heart outran his footstep;
And he journeyed without resting,
'Till he heard the cataract's laughter,
Heard the falls of Minnehaha,
Calling to him through the silence.”

—*Longfellow.*

Of our report he says:

Evidences of scissors meet us too often.

We want to inform Bro. Thompson that we do not use the scissors in making up our reports. We place too high a value upon the proceedings to cut. We mark the passages which we desire to incorporate and send the books to the printer. It is true that they get more or less soiled, but the books are preserved.

A Grand Master of Dakota decided that the loss of the sight of an eye was a debar to being made a Mason; subsequently another Grand Master overruled the decision, but the Grand Lodge sustained the first decision. This action has been largely commented upon in foreign correspondence reports, to which we add:

A former Grand Master of Minnesota — who, by the way, was a brother of the present Grand Master of Dakota — decided that the loss of the sight of one eye was not a debar to being made a Mason.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported against the decision of the Grand Master; considerable discussion was had, and the Grand Lodge sustained the decision of the Grand Master, who had taken no part in the discussion, but after the vote had been declared said that he had listened to the discussion with great interest and some anxiety as to the result, for, among other reasons, that he himself had lost the sight of one eye.

Under the head of Oregon he truly says:

The mass of Masons, especially the younger brethren, seem to look upon the master as a sort of a presiding officer, without any particular powers or prerogatives, but the truth is that he possesses almost absolute authority over the brethren within the jurisdiction of his lodge. Of course, this power at the present time is confined to things masonic, it

being the modification of the almost unlimited powers of masters in past years, while we were operative Masons.

Under the head of Pennsylvania, relative to Cerneau Masons, he says:

We are glad to note the position which some of the leading Grand Jurisdictions are taking respecting this bogus rite. We do not believe that a Grand Lodge does right to acknowledge by silence the legitimacy of this body. If every Grand Lodge would, by resolution, put the stamp of condemnation upon this spurious outgrowth of designing men, it would find no votaries from the ranks of Masons. It is the ignorance of its spuriousness that leads brethren to become its members.

We are loth to leave this *par excellence* report, but we have given Dakota a large amount of space and yet not sufficient to give our readers an adequate idea of the good things to be found. We close with an extract from Bro. Thompson's conclusion:

Having had a severe attack of the divine *afflatus*, in the rigor which followed we gave birth to the following stanzas. The reason for inflicting the same upon our patient and long suffering brethren is the numerous requests we have had for copies, it never having been published. Whatever medical attendance is needed after reading them we shall furnish gratuitously:

KING SOLOMON'S LAMENT AT THE GRAVE OF KHURUM.

Dead, dead, dead; ah, woe is me,
Behold the blood upon his forehead.
The broken skull, the mangled form—
Proclaim that he is dead, dead, dead.
Dead art thou? Oh, Khurum Abai,
All thy life and labor done.
Lament! Oh, Israel, and cry—
Is there no help for the widow's son?

Dead, dead! Ah, woe! The builder's dead;
But see how mangled, bruised and dark,
Those poor lips whose sweet discourse
Has often thrilled my sad heart.
Beloved of thy tribe, Naphtali,
Thou art dead, thy work undone.
Lament! Oh, Israel, and cry—
Is there no help or the widow's son?

Dead, dead; and the Temple unfinished
L'olam, l'olam, the word is lost;
But naught are these, for love is broken,

And, oh, how dear loves' death does cost:
 Oh! Beloved friend; Oh! Adonai—
 Consecrate the love he won;
 Lament! Oh, Israel, and cry—
 Is there no help for the widow's son?

Bro. John Q. A. Braden, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Chas. T. McCoy, reëlected Grand Secretary; both of Aberdeen.

Bro. Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee:

FLORIDA — 1888.

The Fifty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida was held at Jacksonville, Jan. 17 and 18, 1888.

Bro. Geo. S. Hallmark, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seventy-eight lodges represented.

Ninety-seven on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

In the address of the Grand Master we find:

What, indeed, is Masonry but a sounding brass and a hollow, ghastly mockery, unless its principles are lived out, not in the empty delusions of signs and ceremonial and ritual, but in the sublime reality of a good and true life?

* * * * *

Nay, more. It so binds the hearts of all genuine Masons that the reputation, the character, the safety and protection, the honor and well-being of a brother and of his family are under the special guardianship of the entire fraternity, ever reciprocal from one another, so that we may cry with fervent aspiration:

“Teach me to feel another's woe,
 To hide the faults I see;
 That mercy I to others show,
 That mercy show to me.”

From the Grand Secretary's report we select:

When one individual has continuously occupied the office of Grand Secretary of any M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in any one of these United States for so long a time he draws about him, as a consequence, a world-wide personal acquaintanceship that is probably not so much concentrated in any other conceivable position.

It brings to him increasing correspondence every year, and if even ordinary skill and industry be exercised, and being situated at the metropolitan city of our lovely Floral State, whose genial climate, fertile soil, semi-tropical productions, and life-giving waters attract immigration from the states and nations of the two hemispheres, the augmented increase of correspondence and the consequent personal attention to individual courtesies and fraternal kindness can not be reported in detail without the production of a volume too large for you to print. And this is not all, or even the greatest consideration: in every state of this great republic there are associations of men claiming to be Grand Bodies of Masons that are, from the standpoint of all our regular Grand Lodges, *irregular* and therefore *clandestine*, and from which our own are often distinguished in foreign countries by the long continued individuality of the respective Grand Secretaries of the regular Grand Lodges, many of whom have been continued more than a quarter of a century, and a few of whom are approaching near their semi-centennial period in office — venerable keepers of the seals of the venerable *sanctum sanctorum*s. Such is the leading characteristic peculiarity of the regular Grand Lodges the world over, while on the other hand the *spurious* and *clandestine* are in constant turmoil and constantly changing, showing a striking want of stability.

Bro. De Witt C. Dawkins, after lying still for some years, has resumed the role of reporter and presents one of his old time reports on Foreign Correspondence, replete with interesting masonic matter.

Under the head of Illinois we find the following "memorial lines," written by Bro. Wheeler, of Connecticut:

Yes! brothers, we are growing gray,
And time is waning, day by day;
But our garnerers have been stored
With countless treasures on our way;
And each whispers, "I am weary."
Earth is growing dull and dreary,
And we steal awhile away and rest,
For we are growing gray.

And our prayer is, "Go in peace,"
For we'll find a sure release
From all our toilsome labor,
When life's surging billows cease;
Yet, how hard it is to part,
We have grown so, heart to heart;
And we shall miss you, dear old friends;
Still, we bid you "Go in peace."

Under the head of Maryland he says:

We do not believe that the question of suspension or expulsion properly belongs to the secret ballot, but on the other hand we think that after a brother has been tried and convicted of an offense, fixing the punishment ought to have no dark element about it. We prefer a roll call and an open vote.

Roll call is the Minnesota practice.

This is what is commonly known as the law of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, which we think is quite generally exploded and therefore needs no argument. To require a lodge to take and keep control forever of a piece of stone or timber which it does not want, seems to be absurd.

His head is and always was level.

Under the head of Minnesota we find:

Well, Bro. Pierson is, of course, entitled to look through his own glasses, but we fear that he has dust on them. We think that the thirty-second and the other Scottish Rite degrees are as strictly masonic as the eighteenth.

Nary dust on our glasses — because we don't use them. While we will not discuss the question as to what are masonic degrees, we may remark that no one can have higher appreciation of the Scottish Rite system than the writer, having been in possession of them for near forty years.

He devotes eight pages to jurisprudence; a valuable collection.

Under the head of appended resolutions we find:

Resolved, That no one is eligible to the position of Representative in this Grand Jurisdiction, or from it to others, but permanent members of the Grand Lodge to which the Representative is accredited, and continuous residence and good masonic standing in his accredited Grand Jurisdiction are requisites to continuance in office.

He closes with:

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

"Help one another," the snowflakes said,
As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed;
"One of us here would not be felt,
One of us here would quickly melt;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And then what a big white drift we'll see!"

"Help one another," the maple spray
Said to its fellow leaves one day;
"The sun would wither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And then what a splendid shade there'll be!"

"Help one another," the dew drop cried,
Seeing another drop close to its side;
"This warm south breeze would dry me away,
And I should be gone ere noon to-day;
But I'll help you, and you help me,
And we'll make a brook and run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain just at hand;
"The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then, O what will become of me?
But come, my brother, give me your hand;
We'll build a mountain, and there we'll stand."

And so the snowflakes grew to drifts,
The grains of sand to mountains,
The leaves became a pleasant shade,
And dew drops fed the fountains.

Bro. N. R. Carter, Levyville, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. De Witt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville, reelected Grand Secretary.

INDIANA—1888.

The Sixty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana was held at Indianapolis, May 22 and 23, 1888.

Bro. Mortimer Nye, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Four hundred and sixty-two lodges represented.

Five hundred and seventy-three on the roll.

Ten Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Twenty-one pages of the proceedings are occupied with the reports of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals. The reports demonstrate that the committee entertained a lively appreciation of masonic equity.

Under the head of "Indiana Masonry" thirteen pages are devoted to a rehash of the arguments used twenty-eight years

ago, to sell a certain book. Even a cursory examination of "Preston's Illustrations" proves a misnomer in the use of the name "Preston-Webb Work."

The American system of lectures was gotten up and arranged by Snow, Hanmer, Fowle, Webb, Nye, etc. At the time Webb had been a Mason but three or four years, but as he published a monitor and was most active in disseminating the new lectures, the system received the name "Webb Work."

Preston arranged the lectures into six sections in the first degree, four in the second and twelve in the third. Whoever heard of the term "Preston-Webb" until it was used to push the fortunes of some lithographic sheets and afterward of mnemonics? With equal propriety the term "Hutchinson-Webb," or "Dunckerly-Webb," or "Martin Clare-Webb" might be used, as each of them arranged a system of lectures before Preston did.

Webb taught the system to Gleason, Cushman, Wadsworth, Enos, Cross, etc., who went about the country on lecturing tours. Each had certificates from Webb, but each differed in language as Webb did himself; but the *work* was the same, and that was the object of Webb's monitor, to introduce a uniformity in ceremonial or work, which was happily accomplished, and for which the memory of Thomas Smith Webb deserves more credit than that of either of his coadjutors.

Masonic lessons are to-day taught all over the country by symbols that Webb knew nothing about, notably the "weeping virgin," introduced by Nye through Cross; very pretty and very appropriate; but first published in Cross' Hieroglyphical Chart in 1819.

Whew! Here we are rewriting on a subject upon which we wrote more than a quarter of a century since. The matter is again receiving attention by some of those not conversant with the by who, or the whys and wherefores of its first introduction.

The following relative to begging circulars was adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of issuing begging circulars under the guise of charity, for any imaginable purpose, by masonic lodges or individual Masons, is wrong and contrary to the views of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That lodges are hereby forbidden to issue any such circulars, and in doing so hereafter would subject themselves to discipline by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master notes the death of a brother at the age of ninety-four who had been a Mason seventy-three years.

An admirable report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. S. S. Johnson, comprising a review of the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Commenting on a decision of the Grand Master of Indian Territory, he says:

We understand that a member of a lodge can object to a visiting brother entering, either publicly or privately, to the worshipful master; that he need give no reason; that the worshipful master has no right to decide as to its sufficiency, if one is given; and if there is an appeal we have never heard of it.

Relative to Grand Lodge libraries, Bro. Johnson, our experience is that frequently committees want authorities to refer to in making up reports. We opine that no better use could be made of surplus funds than in maintaining a library. Why, a few days since a brother, who had come two hundred miles for that purpose, spent two days in the office of the Grand Secretary examining proceedings to inform himself of the action of Grand Lodges in cases similar to one in which he was interested.

Bro. Isaac P. Leyden, New Albany, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. William H. Smythe, Indianapolis, reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Simon S. Johnson, Jeffersonville, Chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

ILLINOIS—1888.

The Forty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at Chicago, Oct. 2, 3 and 4, 1888.

Bro. John C. Smith, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Six hundred and forty-four lodges represented.

Seven hundred and eighty-four on the roll.

Six Past Grand Masters present.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

1. What vote is necessary to elect to honorary membership?

Answer. Honorary membership, like a vote of thanks, being complimentary, requires but a majority vote.

2. A worshipful master was installed at a proper time named in by-laws; night being stormy no other officer elect was present. Is a dispensation necessary to install the other officers?

Answer. No. The worshipful master having been legally installed it becomes his duty, as well as his privilege, to install the other officers elected and appointed, at same communication or as soon thereafter as practicable.

3. Lodge having refused to waive jurisdiction and permit petition to be received by another lodge, from candidate residing within territory of lodge refusing, what time must elapse before they can act upon waiver of jurisdiction a second time?

Answer. One year; and request should always lie over one stated communication.

4. "I claim that it requires *seven* Master Masons *and a tiler* to open and close lodge."

Answer. You are wrong; Grand Lodge has decided that *seven* Master Masons, *though one of the seven be the tiler or a brother acting as tiler*, are the number required to be present, and seven members of the lodge are required to be present to transact the business of the lodge.

5. Can we receive the petition of a worthy man, who is well respected in our community, but who is of one-eighth African blood?

Answer. Yes. If the applicant possesses all the qualifications required by the ancient landmarks and our laws. Masonry knows no distinction of race or color. It is the mental, moral and physical qualifications of the man that are to be considered, and not the color of his skin.

6. Secretary of lodge incloses copy of second notice to pay dues, with following question: "I called twice at the place of business of a delinquent brother and failed to find him in; will the mailing of enclosed notice to his place of business answer the purpose?"

Answer. Yes. While the law requires that the member in arrears for dues shall be notified in person, *if possible*, of such arrears, it does

not expect the impossible. There is a duty imposed upon every member of a lodge, as well as upon the officer; it is, that the brother shall pay such dues as the by-laws prescribe, and those dues should be paid to the secretary and in the lodge room. I therefore hold that, having called twice at the place of business, or residence, of a delinquent brother, and failing to find him, the mailing of copy of inclosed second or final notice to the brother at his place of business, or residence, will be a compliance with the law of Grand Lodge.

7. A candidate on being asked the constitutional question, "Do you believe in the existence of God?" answered "No." The lodge has decided to return his petition fee, and inquire from the Grand East its duty in the premises.

Answer. The duty of the lodge is to return petition fee to candidate, and inform him that so long as he holds such belief he can not be made a Mason.

8. Lodge elected officers before time specified in by-laws. Was the election legal?

Answer. No. Lodge must elect at time specified in by-laws; failing to do so, must then ask for dispensation from Grand Master to elect.

9. A brother failing to live an upright, moral life, but otherwise in good repute and standing in the lodge, dies; should the lodge give him masonic burial?

Answer. Yes; if the brother when living, or the family after his death, requests the same. The master of a lodge, or any member thereof, should not raise the question of a brother's moral standing after his death, if it was unquestioned before; and if questioned before, and no action taken, ought not to be permitted after death to do that which they did not have the moral courage to do when the brother was living.

Relative to ritualistic lectures, he says:

There is no more reason why Grand Lodge should pay for ritualistic lectures than that it should pay for lectures on friendship, morality or brotherly love. There is, I am sorry to say, a tendency on the part of the few to look upon the perfect ritualist as a model Mason, no matter what his deficiency in all that goes to make a master workman, a good executive officer, or a companionable craftsman. You can no more command the interest of your membership by making the ritual the all-absorbing and ideal thought of Masonry, than you can build up the congregation of a church by the pastor reciting the creed to his people on every Sabbath, and giving them nothing more. Masonry was founded for social and fraternal purposes, and when you depart from these cardinal and organic principles you reduce the fraternity to a level with the life and health associations of the present day. Better give up Masonry than do this, for you can not compete with them. The strength of this fraternity is not in the number of its members, but in the intelligence, virtue and companionship of the craftsmen.

Relative to parades on masonic occasions, he says:

It is too often the practice of lodges to omit meeting during the months of July and August, and while there may be the excuse of excessive hot weather for not meeting, there is no excuse for failing to ask a dispensation from the Grand Master to omit the same.

The "strictly masonic" occasions referred to in Grand Lodge by-laws are the funeral of a brother, the laying of corner-stones of masonic and public buildings, and dedication of masonic halls, each of which, except the funerals, can only be done by the Grand Master or his proxy. National and state holidays, Decoration day and picnics are not "strictly masonic" and dispensations will not be granted for lodges to parade in regalia upon such occasions, unless there is some very special reason for the same.

In the obituary notices we find a tribute to P. · G. · M. · Wm. Lavelly.

The Senior Past Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction, who, after but a short illness, died at 10 P. M. Monday, Jan. 23, 1888, aged 77 years, 4 months and 25 days. He was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 28, 1810, and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1830, where he continued to reside to the time of his dissolution.

* * * * *

In 1847 and again in 1848 he was chosen to and filled with dignity and success the highest office in the gift of the craft of this state—that of Grand Master, and for many years thereafter, especially during the memorable years of 1862 and 1863, when animosity and violence seemed to have usurped the throne of masonic charity, the history of this Grand Lodge memorizes his indomitable and beneficial activity in its behalf. His leading traits of character in all relations of life were a quiet and unassuming modesty, sterling integrity, and thorough consistency of practice with his professions. He died, as he had lived, trusting in the Lord, and was buried with masonic honors.

"Fare thee well, oh thou to memory dear !

Dust to dust, and lulled to slumbers sweet:

Sleep on, forever, in the prison drear—

But in realms on high shall our spirits meet."

In 1858 or 1859, while Grand Master, we commissioned Bro. Lavelly, representative of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota near that of Illinois, which commission he held until his death.

The proceedings before us are contained in a ponderous volume of four hundred and thirty-four pages, two hundred and thirty-six of which are occupied with the report on Foreign Correspondence, which was presented by Bro. Joseph Robbins. He says in his opening:

In completing this review, now eight years since our last previous report was written, our mind naturally turns backward to the time and through the intervening years to our first entrance into the reviewer's guild, eleven years earlier. Of the writers in this department whose work we first took up in 1869, we this year encounter only seven, viz.: Hill, of California; Wheeler, Connecticut; Drummond, Maine; Pierson, Minnesota; Simons, New York; Cunningham, Ohio, and Chadwick, Oregon.

As to waiver of jurisdiction, under the head of Alabama, he says, and we agree with him:

We do not share the opinion of the committee that the proper way to get the consent of a foreign jurisdiction, when such consent is required, is through the Grand Master. On the contrary, we are fully in accord with the Illinois law, which holds that as the power to waive jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge, so there it is full and complete, and may be exercised in favor of a lodge either within or without this Grand Jurisdiction.

A good deal of mummery is indulged in relative to the opening of lodges. Bro. Robbins says under the head of Kentucky:

If our brother had read attentively a preceding decision he would have discovered that it is not possible to *regularly* open a lodge on the third degree except by "climbing up," as Bro. Drummond says, or, as some other reviewer calls it, "by using a step-ladder," that is, by first opening it on the other two degrees; and that in order to make things secure it is necessary to carefully and completely retrace these steps in closing. If our brother has properly absorbed the marvelous logic of ritualism, he will appreciate the danger of leaving degrees lying around wide open after the lodge is closed and the tiler's sword hung up, to become a prey to the ravages of the profane.

We do not agree with him in all of his points in the following extract which we find under the same head:

We need not repeat here what we said of the general subject in our review of Kansas, but we beg to suggest to Bro. Staton that the ritual is no safer to go to as a fountain of law, than as a fountain of historical facts; and we say this quite apart from the fact that it represents the vagaries of successive lecturers, Grand and otherwise, who being generally ritualists and nothing else, often do not know that their own additions thereto are incompatible with the ancient law which determines the character of the institution.

But it is not to causes within the institution, so much as to the influences reflected back upon it by other societies, made up of Masons, that we must look for the origin of the disposition which has manifested itself in recent years, to enforce, in lodges and upon individuals, the dogmatic definitions which the landmarks forbid. It is the influence of

the Temple order and the corresponding sectarian degree of the so-called Scottish Rite, that is threatening the broad and catholic foundation on which Masonry is built, to a degree that ought to awaken the apprehensions of every thoughtful Mason. Another lesser but still fruitful source of this narrowing evil influence, is the unrepudiated utterances of well-meaning but ill-advised public defenders of Masonry against the attacks of Blanchard and others of that ilk. They are constrained by the audience they seek to reach — a class, by the way, whose unanswered abuse of Masonry does it more good than harm — to an effort to prove that the institution is more orthodox than the church, and they have dwelt on one line until two of the great lights have disappeared, and dogma has well nigh taken the place of the symbolism of the other. Bro. Staton's sturdy adherence to Masonry as against the parasitic rites that threaten to choke its growth, mark him as one who ought to be willing to carefully reconsider the grounds of his convictions in this matter.

In his comments on the Maryland report, he says:

We do not doubt the power of the Grand Master to preside over any meeting of a lodge, whether the master and wardens are present or not. In Illinois no lodge can be opened in the absence of all these three officers, "except by the Grand Master or his special deputy," but this declaration was not made for the purpose of authorizing the Grand Master, in person or by proxy, to preside under such circumstances, but was a recognition of the power he possesses under the general law of Masonry. As to the other point, we adhere to our oft-repeated opinion that the acts of a lodge are not invalidated by the absence of the charter, so long as it is in existence and in full force.

Should the tiler vote on the admission of candidates, he says under the head of Michigan:

There would seem to be no good reason why the tiler should be unnecessarily deprived of his right to signify his assent or dissent in his own prudent way when a candidate is proposed for admission. The subject presents no practical difficulty whatever. It has been our invariable custom since the first time we ever presided over a lodge, when balloting for a candidate, after all the brethren have, in regular order, advanced to the ballot-box and deposited their ballots, to direct the junior deacon to relieve the tiler, and upon the entrance of the latter to state whose application the lodge is balloting upon and the nature of the report of the committee of inquiry; whereupon the tiler, being in possession of precisely the same evidence as the rest of his brethren, deposits his ballot intelligently, and returns to his station, the whole proceeding consuming not more than one or two minutes.

As to funerals:

The whole thing lies in a nutshell. The templar funeral is either a masonic funeral or it is not. If it is a masonic funeral, the question

arises, When and how did or could any body of Masons acquire the right to make a ritual to supersede the masonic burial service prescribed by the Grand Lodge, the only source of legislative authority in Masonry. If it is not a masonic funeral, why should a masonic lodge participate in it any more than in an Odd Fellow's funeral?

* * * * *

Masons, as citizens, are not debarred from showing their respect for a deceased brother, no matter who buries him. The real question is whether a lodge should come out in public as an organized body, unless it comes out for the performance of some masonic work. The Grand Lodge of Illinois does not undertake to say who shall bury a deceased brother. That question it leaves to the relatives of the deceased, where it belongs, but it does say that if he is to receive masonic burial the lodge must have exclusive charge, and that unless the lodge has that masonic work to perform it may not appear as such. The instructions governing masonic funerals adopted by the Grand lodge of Illinois in 1877, explicitly declare that "*a masonic lodge should not take part in funeral services when conducted by any other organization.*" If since that time there has been any departure from this rule in this jurisdiction we are not aware of it, and we do not think any such instance has ever come to the knowledge of the executive.

Under the head of Missouri, relative to dimits, he says:

We think, as Lincoln said of a certain speech, that if anybody liked that kind of a law, the Missouri law would be about the kind of a law that he would like; but the Illinois law was *designed* to recognize the right of a brother to dimitt for any reason that seemeth good to him, not desiring that he should be held in unwilling membership any longer than the necessary precautionary formalities require for severing the connection. To ask him his reasons for exercising an absolute right, would be an impertinence.

He criticises the action of the Grand Lodge relative to saloon-keeping:

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has not legislated on the question of saloon keeping, and yet it has found no difficulty in sustaining its lodges in their efforts to inflict discipline for selling liquor in violation of law. And so it will be found everywhere as a rule. Occasionally a masonic lodge gets on the down grade through some unfortunate chain of circumstances until it becomes a stench that has to be abated. But as a rule a masonic lodge, so far from being a demoralizing and degrading influence in a community, is a conservator of public order, decency and morality, and does not need the prodding of continual legislation by the Grand Lodge to keep it fully abreast of the best sentiment of society around it. Consider the fact that in its earlier history, when everybody drank intoxicating drinks, the almost universal meeting place of the lodge was in the tavern, and that yet, in a comparatively new state like

Illinois, peopled largely by immigrants from localities where drinking was the rule rather than the exception, fourteen years ago the Grand Lodge could embody in its code a provision absolutely excluding any kind of intoxicating drink from all masonic premises without a ripple of opposition, and it will be seen beyond all cavil that Masonry is no dead weight upon the advancing sentiment of the age toward cleaner, soberer, and purer lives.

Bro. Robbins has a happy faculty of summarizing, which renders his reports particularly readable.

Bro. John C. Smith, Chicago, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Loyal L. Munn, Freeport, were both reelected.

IOWA — 1888.

The Forty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa was held at Cedar Rapids, June 5, 6 and 7, 1888.

Bro. Edwin C. Blackmar, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Three hundred and twenty-eight lodges represented.

Four hundred and eighty-six on the roll.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

Relative to physical qualifications the Grand Master says:

"That all such maims or defects in the physical organization of the man, whether it be a natural deformity or the result of accident or other misfortune, in consequence of which he is incapable of conforming to the requirements of all our ceremonies would render him unsuitable material." I also stated that "the right to interpret the law is unquestionably vested in the master and his lodge (subject to discipline for an erroneous interpretation thereof), and if they err therein, by accepting as proper material a man so defective as to debar him from performing any part of the ceremonies or lodge work, they alone must suffer the consequences." I further stated that, in my opinion, the Grand Master has no power to authorize, by special dispensation, a disregard of the law as thus interpreted.

In which we concur.

The address and accompanying papers prove the Grand Master to be an indefatigable worker. We select from under the head of "Non-attendance:"

Much has been said and written upon the question of "how shall we make our lodge meetings attractive," and thus secure better attendance?

I am almost daily in receipt of letters from lodge officers all over the state complaining of the non-attendance of the members at lodge meetings, and asking what can be done to awaken a greater interest.

To such inquiries I can only reply that the meetings should be made attractive and interesting by the adoption of any method that may seem to promise an accomplishment of the desired result.

Let every meeting be made a *love feast*! A hearty *hand-shake* all around, with words of cordial greeting to each; and the manifestation of a kindly interest in the welfare of all will greatly strengthen and cement the ties of brotherly love which should exist between all the members of the lodge.

During the meeting, when time will permit, vary the routine of lodge business by the introduction of short addresses and essays on subjects of masonic interest. A feast to all who love and would *live* Masonry, and who would extend their knowledge of its teachings and application, will be found in reading our annual report on Fraternal Correspondence, a portion of which should be read by some competent brother at each meeting of the lodge.

Let each member feel that he is a special committee of one to do something to make some other brother happy, and to feel that his interest and happiness is the concern of all; and above all let it be manifested by and between all the members that full and implicit reliance may be placed upon each other's integrity, not only in connection with lodge affairs, but also in the daily routine of business transactions, so that every Mason's *word* may become in reality as good as his *bond*, which is the prime essence of the teachings of our institution, and one of the principal points of our solemn obligation.

Finally, organize and maintain a regular series of lodge sociables, to be held at stated intervals, the ladies, of course, to take part, varying the entertainment at each so as to make it pleasant for all who participate. At such socials make it the special duty of the brethren to see that all are made welcome; that those who may be strangers be introduced, and in every manner possible endeavor to make them feel "at home."

The Grand Master put his shoulder to the wheel in aid of the Grand Secretary, and as a result every lodge in the jurisdiction made returns and paid dues.

We select from the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances relative to "cases of expulsion where no appeal has been taken:"

We have examined this class of cases for the purpose of determining:

First—Whether the offense charged constitutes a masonic crime.

Second—Whether the lodge obtained jurisdiction over the respondent.

Third—Whether the forum in which the trial occurred was lawfully constituted.

Fourth—Whether any prejudicial error was committed in the trial.

Fifth—Whether the offense charged is proven.

Sixth—Whether the penalty is excessive.

A new code was adopted and a large amount of business transacted, chiefly of local interest.

Bro. T. S. Parvin again—as of yore—presented a report on Foreign Correspondence. We look forward for his reports with a good deal of interest, knowing that we shall find something new, something that we can incorporate in ours that will be instructive, albeit that we do not concur in all of his conclusions. He says: “We have this year” “borrowed a pair of scissors” “and done some clipping.” He designed that as a figure of speech. He has too high an appreciation of books to cut or deface.

Under the head of Arizona, relative to the question whether it is proper to permit those not Masons to act as pall bearers at masonic funerals, he says:

And we here put it upon record that when such services shall be performed over our remains, we wish a portion of the pall bearers to be taken from the church with which we are connected, and we have little regard for the narrow-mindedness of the Mason who preaches such exclusiveness on such occasions. If only Masons are admitted to the Kingdom of Heaven, it might be well that their escort be confined exclusively to Masons.

What becomes of the theory that the services are conducted in open lodge? Under the head of Illinois, he says:

A masonic procession at a funeral should be tyled and guarded as much as a lodge at labor, and no one, he tells us, be permitted to either enter or retire from it without permission of the master. This seems to be the prevailing doctrine of the present day.

Bro. Parvin is in general somewhat critical, but under the head of Connecticut he quotes a lengthy extract from the report on Foreign Correspondence on the subject of *ritualism*, in which occurs the following:

America received a great deal of its work through Thomas Smith Webb, who visited England and received the work from Preston, hence the phrase the “Webb-Preston Work of Lectures.”

We ask, for information, when did Webb visit England?

We remember hearing the story, many years since, that Webb and two others—names not given—had been deputed to visit England for the purpose of getting the work! There is no written or printed evidence that any body of Masons deputed a committee to go to England, or that Webb was ever out of the United States. What was the necessity when his intimate friend and tutor, John Hanmer, who had been the W. L. M. of the Lodge of Antiquity, London, was in possession of both the Preston and Hemming systems?

Under the head of Massachusetts he says, which we think applicable:

Modern investigations have set at naught the “myths” and “old woman’s tales” so long swallowed by the gullibles of the craft. Now they can be tolerated only upon the plea that “where ignorance is bliss ’tis folly to be wise.”

Under the head of Kentucky we find:

Now it is a fact well known to every Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and thirty-second degree Mason of the Scotch Rite, that in all chapters, commanderies and councils, the ritual and ceremonies of Grand Lodge Masons are used to a certain extent, and no one has ever doubted the right of Grand Lodges to declare what Grand Chapters and Grand Commanderies are legal and have a right to use her ritual and ceremonies. Why, then, has she not a right to declare between two contending Grand Councils, both of them using her ritual, and one of which can not possibly be legal, which shall be permitted to do so.

Under the head of Minnesota, remarking upon the address of Bro. Gove relative to perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

The Grand Lodge of Iowa does not now and never has recognized or acknowledged this theory. On the contrary, she has persistently refused her adherence to it. She has never claimed jurisdiction over a rejected candidate after he leaves the state, and she has always disregarded the claims of other jurisdictions over their rejected material when they have removed to this jurisdiction.

Relative to the erection of temples by a Grand Lodge, Bro. Parvin says, commenting on Bro. Gove’s address:

The time has arrived when the Masons of Minnesota should begin to create a fund for the erection of a temple. It was a wise remark of Patrick Henry, who said: “The only way to judge of the future is by

the past." We would advise our Minnesota brethren to keep hands off, and to be warned by the example of Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, and other states, where the temple debt became the last hair but one in the breaking of the camel's back. Neither the Masons of Minnesota nor any other jurisdiction have any more need of a masonic temple than the Grand Master has of five wheels to his buggy. A Grand Lodge never sits more than three days in a year, and can always find a suitable room in which to meet at a trifling expense. What it does need imperatively is a good, safe, fireproof office for its records. This can be obtained at one-tenth, if not one-hundredth, of the cost of a temple, and had the several Grand Secretaries a tithe of the energy and perseverance of Grand Secretary Bowen, of Nebraska, they might in time secure this. It took us five years, and we think Bro. Bowen as long, to educate our Grand Lodge to the necessity of erecting a fire-proof building for its library and records. Our Grand Lodge meets in a rented hall.

We are inclined to indorse.

With reference to the question, "Is the office of Grand Master older than written constitutions?" In brief, was not Sir Christopher Wren, to say nothing of Inigo Jones, Grand Master of England? Were there any written constitutions in his day? Were not the written constitutions first promulgated in 1722, five years after the organization, or reorganization, of the Grand Lodge? Was not Anthony Sayre elected Grand Master in 1717, followed by Payne in 1718, both before Anderson's constitutions were printed?

The word "exhaustive" we borrowed from one of Iowa's most distinguished reporters—Bro. Guilbert—and we applied it, whether technically correct or not, to a full report of the doings and sayings of other Grand Lodges.

Bro. Edwin C. Blackmar, Burlington, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. T. C. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, Grand Secretary, were both reelected.

Bro. Parvin is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

IDAHO—1888.

The Twenty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho was held at Boise City Sept. 11, 12 and 13, 1888.

Bro. Edward A. Stevenson, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seventeen lodges represented.

Twenty-one on the roll.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended the adoption of the following resolution, which was approved:

Resolved, That in all constituent lodges in this jurisdiction Committees on Character be and are hereby instructed, in investigating the character of applicants for initiation, to ascertain and report the following facts in regard to the applicant:

First—What is his age?

Second—Is he married or single?

Third—If married, is he living with his wife?

Fourth—What is his occupation, and where is he employed?

Fifth—Is he physically qualified for admission?

Sixth—What is the character of his company and associates?

Seventh—Is he addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, and to what extent?

Eighth—Does he gamble?

Ninth—Does he habitually use profane or indecent language.

Tenth—Has he licentious or immoral habits?

Eleventh—Is he a law-abiding citizen?

Twelfth—Does he possess sufficient education and intelligence to understand and value the doctrines and tenets of Masonry?

Thirteenth—Has he ever made previous application for the degrees, and if so, where and when?

Fourteenth—State any other facts of value to the lodge in arriving at a correct conclusion.

An appropriation, to be continued annually, of one hundred dollars was made to purchase books for the Grand Lodge library.

A party had received the degrees under an assumed name. The facts having been discovered the Grand Master ordered charges preferred, which does not appear to have been complied with. The Appeals and Grievance Committee appended to its report:

Your committee would impress upon masters and officers of constituent lodges that the orders of Grand Masters, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, are supreme, and lodges who willfully violate or refuse to conform to said orders or edicts must assume all the responsibility of such acts, and Grand Masters are justified in arresting the charter of the lodge so offending.

Bro. Charles C. Stevenson presented a very excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing in a pleasant style the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included. He presents lengthy extracts from Bro. Brown's address. In his comments we find:

Grand Master Brown criticises with a severe pen the by-laws prepared by a committee of the Grand Lodge, and under the head of "Hasty Legislation," declares some truths which apply with equal force to masonic and civil societies alike.

* * * * *

The Grand Master concludes his able address with a truly masonic appeal to his brethren. It is gratifying to note that the Grand Lodge approved all of his decisions with one immaterial exception.

Of Grand Master Davis, who has returned to this jurisdiction, he says:

What is our loss is your gain, Bro. Pierson. We sincerely deplore the loss of Bro. Davis, and commend him to the fraternal care of his mother Grand Lodge, of which we have often heard him speak in terms of the highest filial respect. In the language of Rip Van Winkle, "May he live long und broser."

In our last we presented an extract from the report of the New Hampshire committee, and said *concurro*. Bro. Stevenson comments thusly:

We are surprised that a Mason of Bro. Pierson's standing and reputation could concur in such a statement. We say that the presumption *does exist* that the negro was born in slavery. Supposing that he was born on the day of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation. How old would he be now? Are the great majority of negroes who are of age, over the age of twenty-four or under? Answer this and how will the presumption be? The taint of slavery is upon them, and will be for many years to come?

Again, any one who is at all familiar with the state of social affairs in the Southern States—the home of the negro—knows that there is a greater taint upon them than that of slavery, viz.: that of illegitimate birth. From whence comes all the white blood in the negroes of to-day? Are there not laws in a majority of the states prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and negroes? Yet I will venture to say over one-half of the colored race in America possess very light complexions. Stand for one hour in any thoroughfare of Washington city and you will see this verified. There are a great many Masons—the great majority I will venture to say—who will not sit in a lodge with a negro, for numerous reasons; and those of a different opinion must respect their views for the sake of harmony.

We adhere to the position taken in our report to the Grand Lodge in 1877:

We would extend to the negro every right, benefit and privilege which his manhood entitles him to, but we are not in favor of extending to him, *because* he is a negro, privileges that we could not grant to the white man.

And also to the resolution with which we concluded our report, which was adopted by a vote of 321 to 7:

Third—Resolved, That color is neither a bar to or a recommendation for the reception of masonic degrees in this jurisdiction, and that it is perfectly competent for any lodge in this jurisdiction to make Masons of any parties possessing the required qualifications, viz.: By being a man free born, of lawful age, of good report and well recommended.

Under the head of Ohio we find, and we say *concurro*:

We agree with you, Bro. Cunningham, the so-called "improvements" in the body of Masonry consist simply in tearing down. Nothing is ever constructed. Real progress is obstructed, and any laudable effort at improvement is laughed to scorn while these learned Masons will devote page after page toward the proving or disproving of some unimportant fact rendered obscure by the dust of the remote past. We call for a charge upon the iconoclastic reformers! Let us rout them, horse, foot and dragoons!

Bro. John Hunter elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. James H. Wickersham reëlected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Charles C. Stevenson, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; each of Boise City.

INDIAN TERRITORY—1888.

The Fourteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was held at Ft. Gibson, Nov. 6 and 7, 1888.

Bro. Florian H. Nash, M. : E. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Sixteen lodges represented.

Twenty-six on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

We commend the following extract from the report of the Grand Lecturer:

Brethren, do not neglect the social feature of Masonry; bring your families together often and spend an evening in enjoyment, in conversation, music and short speeches; for it will not only bring you closer together as one family but give you wisdom and strength. These occasions need not be expensive, but should occur at least quarterly, and, if conducted properly, all will look forward to the next one with delight. It will build up the craft, cease your wife's objecting to your attending the lodge, and do away with non-affiliates of that locality.

The following with reference to the education of masonic orphans was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to devise a plan for the systematic education of masonic orphans, raise funds therefor and secure a legal title to a suitable body of land on which to erect a masonic orphanage for the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

Subsequently five hundred dollars was pledged by the members of the Grand Lodge for that purpose.

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, was the joint labors of Bros. Morrow, Hill and Ross. Minnesota was a part of the latter's share. From the conclusion we select:

"And as long as the mighty gavel's power silences every strife,
And the trowel does its allotted work — *this is the way of life!*
He may turn a careless face toward Fate, in the darkest path e'er
trod,
Who begins his work with a childish trust, and a perfect faith in God!
The earth may be scattered in shapeless dust; the heavens may cease
to be;
But Eternity has no terror for him *who lives his Masonry!*"

Bro. John Rennie, Lehigh, elected M.°, W.°. Grand Master.

Bro. Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka, reelected Grand Secretary, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

KENTUCKY — 1888.

The Eighty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville, Oct. 16, 17 and 18, 1888.

Bro. J. Soule Smith, M.°, W.°. G.°. M.°, presiding.

Three hundred and seventy-two lodges represented.

Six hundred and thirty-four on the roll.

Four Past Grand Masters present.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Under the head of Cerneau Masonry, the Grand Master says:

But the Grand Master is, in many respects, the tyler of the lodge, bound to warn against the approach of "cowans and eavesdroppers." He is, when the Grand Lodge is not in session, the shepherd of the flock; placed there to save his unsuspecting followers from the invasions of the wolf, whether that wolf come in his true shape or in the semblance of a lamb. That duty, in the fear of God, and with a solemn sense of the obligations, latent as well as patent, in my oath of office, I have tried to perform.

* * * * *

But, about two years ago, what is called the "Cerneau Rite" began to confer these degrees here, claiming that the other rite was illegitimate. The man who introduced the degrees in this manner claimed to have received them in a consistory of "Southern Jurisdiction" Masons, and to have been a trusted and honored lieutenant of Albert Pike. These claims seem to be unquestionably true; but I can not see how the son can claim the ancestral acres, in his father's lifetime, because the father was a bastard. I can not understand how the stream shall rise up and cast its muddy sediment into the fountain which gave it birth. I will not consent that the plain violation of a masonic oath shall be the corner stone of a masonic temple.

And, even forgetting the monstrous derivation of this body of alleged Masons, we can not fail to observe the rules of comity between masonic bodies, as to their territorial rights.

* * * * *

Considering these fundamental facts, while deploring their existence, my position on the "Cerneau" question could not be a doubtful one. Not myself a member of either faction, but with what little power of application that is in me somewhat of a masonic student and a lover of its ordinances, I could not let my fears compel my conscience into silence. A brother demanded of me, as Grand Master, the solution of his doubts. He had been solicited to join a "Cerneau" consistory, and referred the matter for my official decision. I wrote him as follows:

* * * * *

"I also consider that the 'Cerneau' bodies are 'irregular, illegal and unmasonic, and ought not to be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under the obedience of this Grand Lodge.' I regret the necessity for this decision, but can not avoid it under my masonic obligation."

From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, sustaining the Grand Master on the question, we extract:

There is no masonic Grand body in the world which has announced more clearly or held more tenaciously the American doctrine of exclus-

ive territorial jurisdiction, the Monroe doctrine of Masonry, than the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. "It is a doctrine," this Grand Lodge has uttered to the world, "rendered necessary by the progress of Masonry, to prevent difficulties, heart burnings, strife and confusion. Its assertion is sanctioned by the very necessities that have arisen for its promulgation in the well-being and orderly government of the craft in each jurisdiction, and to prevent confusion among the workmen."

The territory of Kentucky, therefore, having been peaceably occupied for more than thirty years by the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, there is not room for the competing Cerneau body, and we respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of the Grand Master in the matter of Cerneau Masonry be and the same is hereby approved. Adopted.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge affirms its declaration of the year 1869, regarding the legitimacy of the Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Adopted.

Resolved, That any bodies invading the territory of the Supreme Councils recognized by this Grand Lodge are clandestine and fraudulent. Adopted.

Under the head of Saloonkeepers' Resolution the Grand Master says:

In 1886 the Grand Lodge passed the following resolution (pages 66 and 68, proceedings):

WHEREAS, The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the greatest detriment to the growth and prosperity of the masonic fraternity, therefore,

Resolved, That the business of saloonkeeping or selling as a beverage intoxicating liquors by the drink be deemed a masonic offense and punishable as other offenses against Masonry.

This resolution, if operative, would expel from the order every saloonkeeper who had honestly acquired its privileges, leaving him bound for life by all its obligations—"once a Mason, always a Mason."

It would curtail the rights of subordinate lodges to select their own material, and compel them to expel men whom they might consider worthy and useful brothers.

It adjudges a class of brethren, already in good standing in their lodges, to be criminals, without the form of a trial.

* * * * *

The Grand Lodge has the same right to decide that voting for a particular candidate, or party, is a masonic offense, as it has to attach criminality to any trade, calling or profession recognized as legitimate by the laws of the land. If it should do this at a single hurried session harm would result.

The resolution mentioned herein was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and reported back "without any recommendation there-

on." It was at once voted on and adopted, without the year's delay required by law.

In view of these facts, my obligation to support the constitution of this Grand Lodge compels me to declare the said resolution unconstitutional and void.

I do not decide its effect had it been passed according to the forms required by the constitution.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

1. A senior warden, acting as a master of a lodge in the stead of the master, is not exempt from trial and punishment for a masonic offense.

2. A brother having been duly elected junior warden, and proclamation made to that effect, is entitled to the office if he presents himself within a reasonable time for installation. The master should not set aside the election, and cause a new election to be held, because the warden elect is not in the lodge room at the time.

3. The senior warden, or in his absence the junior warden, *must* take charge of the lodge in the master's absence. He may preside or call some past master to the chair after first calling the lodge to order. It is not necessary that the warden should be a past master before he can preside.

4. The officers of a lodge may be installed in public, by consent of the Grand Master, except the master, who must receive the Past Master's degree, as "a necessary part of the installation ceremonies," in private. The lodge may then adjourn for the public installation of the others, having first obligated them in open lodge, and meet again to close the lodge after the officers have taken their stations.

5. A brother Fellow Craft having dimitted, and being resident of a jurisdiction where such dimitts are not recognized, may resume his membership in the lodge which dimitted him, and it may then request some lodge where he resides to confer the Master's degree upon him.

6. A master *pro tem.* should *not* draw the warrant for moneys appropriated by the lodge unless it be done during the meeting. His power ceases when that meeting is closed.

7. A candidate for passing or raising may be examined at a called meeting * * *

8. It would be improper for the Grand Master to decide points of Capitular Masonry. A brother having been suspended for non-payment of lodge dues is reinstated by paying them, without reference to the action of his chapter upon the same subject.

9. When a brother petitions for membership, and a black ball appears on the second ballot, he may present his petition to that or any other lodge in three months thereafter (Constitution, art. 9, sec. 5), and the petition when presented must take its regular course.

In this case the master merely "called up" the matter at the end of three months and caused the ballot to be spread; whereupon the brother was elected. This was improper and the election was void.

* * * * *

11. A brother having dimitted and removed to another state, the lodge here is not bound to reimburse a lodge in the foreign jurisdiction for the expenses borne by them in his funeral.

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13. The Grand Master will not give any decision officially which is to be "kept secret from the lodge" or suppressed from his report to Grand Lodge.

* * * * *

23. The Grand Master's decision should not be asked, in writing, except over the seal of the lodge, or with some certificate, with the seal attached, proving the questioner to be a Mason.

* * * * *

29. A suspended Mason may be tried for a masonic offense by any lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides.

The violation of any oath lawfully taken is a masonic offense.

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39. A subordinate lodge should not accept an invitation to lay a corner stone. The power to lay corner stones and dedicate halls rests in the Grand Master, as executive officer of the Grand Lodge, and can only be exercised by him in person or through his proxy.

* * * * *

43. The masonic burial service is not completed until the grave is filled up; it should therefore be the last performed; and Masons, because of the antiquity and dignity of the order, should claim precedence over other societies when they participate in the funeral ceremonies. In such cases it is best to have some amicable understanding. If that can not be had the family of the deceased should be requested to select between the orders; and if the preference is for some other order, then the brethren should attend only as friends, not as Masons. They ought not to abridge their ceremonies or yield precedence in any way.

Relative to dissensions in lodges, he says:

Small lodges, ruled by a clique and rended by dissensions, become a scandal in the body of Masonry and a hooting and a by-word to the profane. Too often, like drowning men, they snatch at straws, and accept any material which can be had whether fitting for the temple or not. Their quarrels become public property, and the faults and shortcomings of their members bring the order into contempt. Good men, who would like to become Masons, are unwilling to be received into doubtful disputations, or to claim fellowship with men whose honesty is questioned and whose immorality is notorious; so they stand aloof, waiting for such time as Masonry shall purge itself of its bad blood. If the

lodges will cast out their bad men, and the Grand Lodge will cast out the bad lodges, Masonry will indeed become a great power in Kentucky. A lodge of ten or twelve men, active, honest, skilled in the art, and working together in brotherly love, can accomplish much, and bring by the example of their good work a large amount of good material into the order; double the number of captious, ignorant, fault-finding members can do no more than ventilate their quarrels and drive the young men of their community into other societies.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, presented by Bro. Hiram Bassett, was prepared by the joint labors of the whole committee—himself and Bros. J. W. Staton and H. B. Grant. The notice of Minnesota is from the lucid pen of Bro. Grant.

Under the head of British Columbia, on Misplaced Charity, we find:

We'll find it thus without a doubt,
When aid is giv'n to non-affiliate
He proves to be a lazy lout,
And then you've got him to conciliate.
Of brass he's quite enough; for two,
And impudence without a limit;
Gives nothing, but he bleeds the true,
And—and—(somebody please finish the pome).

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia, by resolution, had refused to confirm the Grand Representative appointed by the Grand Lodge of England. Bro. Grant says:

How is that? Is not the Grand Master or Grand Lodge of England the proper one to say who shall represent it in another Grand Lodge? Under what state of affairs could any other Grand Lodge undertake to "confirm" such an appointment? It might refuse to receive or recognize the representative, and in so doing would cast an indignity upon the principal. So?

Of late it has become a custom for a Grand Master to recommend for appointment to his own Grand Lodge and to solicit a recommendation for his own appointment. The only objection to such procedure is that an unsavory party might be named, but that objection does not amount to much as it is very seldom that a Grand Master would name an objectionable party. It has been done. We hold that in such a case it would be competent in the Grand Lodge not to confirm.

Again, suppose a commission is sent to one not a member of the Grand Lodge; could such a party be received as Grand Representative?

In our view a Grand Representative should be of the permanent members of the Grand Body to which he is accredited, having the right to enter at will; not one who would be obliged to knock at the outer door—"Please let me enter, I am the representative of the Grand Lodge of England!"

No, we side with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. .

In his comments under the head of Georgia, relative to dispensations to confer degrees out of time, Bro. Bassett says:

There are too many ignorant Masons in the world now, and our experience teaches us that not one Mason in ten, where two or more degrees are conferred upon him at the same meeting, will ever become proficient in any of them. He has become a Master Mason and his ambition is satisfied, and ever after he is content to be a drone in the masonic hive, and a deplorably ignorant one at that.

We don't do that in Minnesota; our law requires that the candidate has to prove his proficiency in one degree in open lodge before he can be advanced—no chance for dispensations.

Under the head of Saloonkeeping, Bro. Grant copies from the report of a Mississippi committee the "opinions of prominent men. The Hon. Wm. Windom, United States ex-secretary of the treasury:"

It is the deadly foe to all that is sacred in free institutions. It destroys the home and desecrates the ballot. It is the chief cause and instrument of political corruption. Its shameless boast of controlling elections and legislatures by the use of money, is without parallel in criminal effrontery. It breeds ignorance and crime for pay. It saps the foundations of public confidence, and destroys respect for law, by polluting the sources of political power; is the arch enemy of intelligence, purity, morality, and social virtue.

Some thirty years since we officiated at the dedication of a new hall and the installation of the officers of the lodge of which Bro. Windom was a member. The address was delivered in a church, we, of course, occupying the pulpit. Bro. Windom occupied a seat immediately in front, his eye constantly upon us, attentively listening. We thought that one who could be bored for upward of an hour gave proof of—well, he bought us.

Under the head of Minnesota, Bro. Grant says:

Bro. Pierson quotes plenty of poetry, and, as we take it, is something of a poet himself.

As Bro. Pierson loves poetic fire,
We tune our harp — or may be 'tis a lyre —
Yet, lest our efforts should our friend afright,
We stop at once and say, "Good friend, good night."

Nary poet. We opine that reporters on correspondence should cater to various tastes. A number of years since a brother told us that his wife, who was opposed to Masonry, happening to pick up the transactions of the Grand Lodge saw a piece of poetry which pleased her, and induced further reading, and she finally became converted. So we continue to copy poetry.

Bro. James D. Black, Barboursville, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. H. B. Grant, Louisville, reëlected Grand Secretary.

KANSAS — 1888.

The Thirty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas was held at Junction City, Feb. 15 and 16, 1888.

Bro. Henry C. Cook, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and ninety-seven lodges represented.

Two hundred and ninety-eight on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

Eighteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note:

1. A lodge U. : D. : may designate for Worshipful Master, to be named in the charter or warrant of constitution, any qualified Master Mason who is a member of such lodge.

2. A member of a lodge can not, lawfully, object to any other member of the same lodge sitting therein, while the objectionable brother is in good standing.

3. The secretary of a constituent lodge has no authority to issue a duplicate dimit. It can only be done by a vote of the lodge upon satisfactory showing that the original is lost or destroyed.

* * * * *

6. A lodge U. : D. : can not waive jurisdiction over a candidate, the powers of a lodge U. : D. : being limited to conferring the degrees of

Ancient Craft Masonry, and to enacting such rules as are necessary for its government while working under dispensation.

As to "2," it differs from the rule in Minnesota. A sitting brother has the right to object to the admission of any brother, but an objection to a member of the lodge involves the necessity of preferring charges at once; if the charges are not sustained, then the brother preferring them is liable to charges. As to "6," we hold a contrary opinion.

Bro. John H. Brown presented a report on Foreign Correspondence, replete—as all his reports are—with masonic information.

Relative to the resignation of officers, we find under the head of California:

"We can see no reason why the master, or any other officer of a lodge, should be denied the privilege of resigning when necessity presents." Nor can anyone else whose mental vision is not dazed by the pale glamour of doubtful tradition.

As to perpetual jurisdiction, under the head of Connecticut, we find:

Neither do we, as we have often said, believe in perpetual or exclusive jurisdiction over a candidate by a lodge rejecting him. If he removes to another jurisdiction, such lodge would have no more control over him than would civil powers of the state where it was located.

In Kansas, if a candidate is rejected by a lodge, he must wait six months before renewing his petition; but our law declares that "when a lodge has rejected a petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry, or for advancement, it shall not be deemed to have acquired exclusive or any continuous jurisdiction by reason of having refused to accept him."

Under the head of Dakota he expresses our sentiments relative to dispensations for new lodges:

In this great, stirring, teeming West we have reached the conclusion that, for some years to come, the dispensation system of opening lodges is the only safe one to pursue, for frequently within a year the population of a town, which in the beginning promised a field wide enough for a thrifty lodge, will so change in population and prospects as to forbid all hope of sustaining a hopeful one. A year under dispensation is not too long a time to keep a body of Masons on trial before receiving a charter, and in many cases we believe it would have been a benefit to the fraternity at large had their dispensations continued for two more years.

In the business of lodge building the slower we go the more securely our work will be done, and the more will it redound to the credit of the institution.

As to work, under Delaware he says:

While we should hardly expect *verbatim* uniformity of work throughout any jurisdiction, we insist that in all essentials there should be no variances, and no mere pretty phrases or sentences from extraneous sources tolerated. We grant that in some respects the private work is homely, but the language is clear, vigorous and comprehensive, appealing at once to the understanding and conscience of every recipient. So let every Mason see that neither addition nor change is made.

Relative to funeral expenses, under Illinois he says:

After all that has been written and said upon that subject, and especially where a lodge is in possession of a ritual, it seems strange that any lodge should so far go astray as to permit any body or society not masonic to join it and participate in our burial ceremonies, which are so arranged as to preclude the possibility of anything extraneous being added to them. That lodges tolerate such interference is good evidence they need sound instruction, and, if thereafter they should fail to follow it, such a measure of discipline as would prevent future aberrations from the path of duty.

Relative to electioneering for masonic offices, under the head of Illinois we find:

The practice is so utterly at war with the spirit of Freemasonry and so great a violation of membership rights, that to us it seems strange that one claiming to be a Mason can, under any circumstances, favor it, especially if he recalls his obligations and considers their import and force. One thing is certain: this practice and electioneering for masonic offices must be eradicated, otherwise Masonry will descend to the level of the mushroom societies that are yearly springing up in the land.

The report is voluminous, and we have not by any means exhausted the passages that we had marked for extracts, but must forbear.

Bro. Watson M. Lamb, Sterling, elected M.: W.: Grand Master.

Bro. John H. Brown, Kansas City, reelected Grand Secretary, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

LOUISIANA — 1888.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, Feb. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1888.

Bro. Charles F. Buck, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Fifty-three lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty-seven on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

A large amount of local business was transacted, chiefly relating to the Grand Lodge's indebtedness and life membership.

We can not understand why a lodge should be permitted to violate a contract any more than individuals. Lodges should be particularly tenacious in adhering to contracts.

If the by-laws of a lodge contain a provision that the payment of a certain sum in advance, or the payment of a certain sum for a certain number of years, would exempt the parties from payment of lodge dues, it becomes a contract, and the change of by-laws can only affect new members.

Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows presented a unique report on Foreign Correspondence, classifying the various matters discussed by correspondents, and giving the opinions *pro* and *con* under each head, making a very interesting and instructive report, but involving more time and labor in its production than most of the reporters have at their disposal.

Bro. Fellows is a forcible writer, terse, emphatic, comprehensive. We present an extract or two: On charity we find:

Charity or Brotherly Love seems and really does lie at the foundation of Masonry; is its principal idea. Some object to the word "Charity," as meaning mere alms giving, and hence in the New Revision it is rendered "Love;" but without reason, as an examination of the words will show. In this connection we quote from the Koran, Mahomet's definition of Charity, as fully and accurately giving the Mason's idea of Charity or Brotherly Love:

"Every good act is charity; your smiling in your brother's face; your putting a wanderer in the right road; your giving water to the thirsty; your exhortation to another to do right, is charity. A man's true wealth

hereafter is the good he has done in this world to his fellow men. When he dies people will ask, 'What property has he left behind?' But angels will ask, 'What good deeds has he sent before him?'"

Under the head of Grand Lodges, Organization, etc., he says:

But we do know that the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction has, "within the memory of man," claimed the right, *but waived it*, to make Masons, and it was at a special meeting at Buffalo, in 1877, that Bro. Pike announced that he had become satisfied the Supreme Councils and Inspectors General never had the right to confer the first three degrees of Masonry. The right prior to that time was claimed, but waived, where there were Grand Lodges in existence.

* * * * *

But what we wish to say was, and as a summary of what we have read, that Masons in the prehistoric ages of its existence assembled as occasion called for and made Masons; and those assemblies were called lodges, or were what we call lodges. It seems to have become a landmark that no one could be made a Mason except in a just and legally constituted lodge. At any rate such has been the law since such lodges existed; and since the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1717, none under its jurisdiction, except the four old lodges of London, could exist legally without a charter or warrant authorizing them to work.

* * * * *

Certain it is that all the real masonic organizations on the continent of Europe trace directly their origin to the Grand Lodge of England, either the Ancient or Modern, or that at York, or in Scotland or Ireland, unless we except the Grand Lodge of Germany at Berlin. Hence, whatever there might have been on the continent ceased or became merged in those masonic organizations which had their origin in the British Islands, where we must look for the origin and early history and character of the institution as we now have it.

As to the difficulty between the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and Hiram Lodge, he says:

The duty of the brethren, members of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, Conn., is to obey the edicts of the Grand Lodge, unless they are subversive of the landmarks of Freemasonry. Is the matter in dispute a landmark? The decision of that question decides the whole controversy. But we can not state the question in writing. It is esoteric. Nor have we been able to converse with anyone who knows, from actual knowledge, what the actual difference is. Yet we think we know, and will say that the early instruction of the chairman of this committee was the same as that contended for by Hiram Lodge, and we believe they are right as to the point in controversy, and that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut has attempted, by its authority, to make

an innovation in the body of Masonry. But then, is the thing complained of a landmark? We have not seen that particular point ever stated to be a landmark, except in this controversy, and yet, other and similar points have been held not to be landmarks. It is not one of the ties which bind us, nor is it actually a means of recognition, though inferentially it may be, and, therefore, as proclaimed long ago in Louisiana, and as the chairman of this committee has always contended, the point in dispute is not a landmark, and the members of Hiram Lodge are bound to obey the Grand Lodge. It was too small a matter for the Grand Lodge to make any disturbance about, but having in its wisdom (or unwisdom) made the edict the brethren ought to obey; and persisting in their disobedience, were properly subject to discipline.

Some say, and have said, that the matter in dispute is one of the means of recognition. If they are right, Hiram Lodge was, in our view, as expressed in another place in this report, right in their resistance. Here is the whole gist of the trouble, and we invite further inquiry.

The matter in dispute is not a landmark; it was one of the new features—perhaps innovations—of the Baltimore convention of 1843. We, like our Bro. Fellows, never saw it until many years after we became a Mason, and yet we can not justify Hiram Lodge in its action.

Bro. Charles F. Buck, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. J. C. Batchelor, M. D., Grand Secretary, were both re-elected.

Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; each of New Orleans.

MAINE—1888.

The Sixty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine was held at Portland, May 1, 2 and 3, 1888.

Bro. Frank E. Sleeper, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and seventy-two lodges represented.

One hundred and ninety-one on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

As the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has no regulations or rules for the consolidation of lodges, we copy from the report of a special committee of which Bro. Drummond was chairman:

1. When a proposition to consolidate a lodge with another is made therein, the Worshipful Master shall cause the matter to be laid over to a future meeting, and special notice given to the members of the lodge that the matter will come before the lodge at that meeting for action.

2. If the lodge votes to consolidate, with not exceeding six votes in the negative, the measure shall be deemed to be carried.

3. Concurrent action must be taken in the other lodge, at a meeting notified for the purpose, in the same manner and adopted by the same vote.

4. If both lodges vote to consolidate, the proceedings shall be certified by each lodge to the M. W. Grand Master for examination.

5. If he finds that the proceedings of the lodges are in accordance with these regulations, the lodges may be consolidated under the name which may be selected.

6. The oldest charter shall be indorsed under the attestation of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as the warrant of the consolidated lodge, which shall take rank as of the date of the charter.

7. The other charter shall be indorsed in such manner as to show that it is no longer in force, and delivered to the consolidated lodge, if desired, to be preserved in its archives.

8. The Grand Master, by himself or such brother as he may specially deputize therefor, shall cause the members of both lodges to be assembled, and shall proceed to organize the lodge by delivering the charter indorsed as above provided; and shall preside during the election of officers, and cause them to be installed; he shall make due return of his proceedings to the Grand Secretary, to be entered upon the records of the Grand Lodge, and reported to the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

9. The officers of each of the old lodges shall at once deliver and pay over to the corresponding officer of the consolidated lodge all the property, books and moneys of each of said lodges, to be the property of the new lodge.

Other transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, as heretofore, for long these many years, was presented by Bro. J. H. Drummond.

As to visitations, he says under the head of Alabama, and we concur:

We do not believe that Masonry can flourish to any fair degree in any jurisdiction in which the lodges are not visited in behalf and at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

Relative to libraries, under the head of Dakota, we find:

Will our Dakota brethren allow a suggestion, the result of our experience? Consolidate the libraries into one under charge of the Grand

Lodge, giving the members of the chapter and commandery the same rights in its use as members of lodges have; then let the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery proceedings received from other jurisdictions be turned into the library. In this manner the files of proceedings now on hand will be continued with very little labor and expense. We have adopted that plan in Maine with the best results.

At the last meeting of our Grand Chapter a resolution was adopted, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, providing for just such a consolidation.

Relative to the payment of the expenses of District Deputies in visiting lodges, under the head of Minnesota, he says:

As District Deputies have to bear their own expenses in that jurisdiction, he appointed *forty-six*, giving each but a few lodges, and he says that the system has worked well. We, however, believe the system of paying their expenses by the Grand Lodge works better. If the lodges have to pay the expenses, those which most need visiting will not be visited, and the deputies ought not to be subjected personally to such expenses. The Grand Lodge needs such officers for its eyes and ears, in order to know the condition of the lodges, and their efficiency should not be impaired for the sake of saving a trifling expense.

Commenting on Bro. Gove's address relative to perpetual jurisdiction, we find:

We think he is in error as to some of these; we are *very sure* that Iowa holds the contrary doctrine.

In his argument he loses sight of the main reason for modifying the doctrine: If the candidate remains within the jurisdiction of his lodge, the law of territorial jurisdiction gives that lodge now exclusive control of him; such was not formerly the case, and this law of perpetual jurisdiction was required to prevent his imposing himself on the fraternity through another lodge; the reason ceasing the law may well cease. But when he moves into the jurisdiction of another lodge and remains there some time, that lodge is better qualified to judge of his worthiness than the old lodge, and so he should apply to that. To protect the fraternity, therefore, under our present system of territorial jurisdiction a modification of the old law is demanded.

Bro. Drummond holds that the dogma of exclusive jurisdiction is not an Americanism. In his comments, under the head of New Hampshire, he says:

The doctrine is called the "American Law." In fact it was originated by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland when Masonry was first planted in America. *They established provincial Grand Lodges with*

exclusive territorial jurisdiction. In 1762, the Masons of St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge objected to the formation of St. Andrew's Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on the ground that it was an infringement of the jurisdiction of Jeremy Gridley, Provincial Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of England. In reply to this, the Grand Master of Scotland said:

"I do not doubt nor dispute his authority as Grand Master of all the lodges in North America who acknowledge the authority and hold of the Grand Lodge of England, as he certainly has a warrant and commission from the Grand Master of England to that effect. The Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Scotland have also granted a warrant and commission to our R. : W. : Bro. Col. John Young, Esq., constituting and appointing him Provincial Grand Master of all the lodges in North America who acknowledge the authority and hold of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. These commissions, when rightly understood, can never clash or interfere with each other."

We submit that the letter of the Grand Master of Scotland does not claim exclusive jurisdiction as at present understood. Was not the declaration of exclusive jurisdiction as proclaimed by the United Grand Lodge made to exclude the Prince Hall Lodge?

Bro. Frank E. Sleeper, Sabastis, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, were both reëlected.

Bro. J. H. Drummond, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; the two latter of Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS—1887.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was held at Boston, Dec. 27, 1887.

Bro. Henry Endicott, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Four Past Grand Masters present.

The business of the Grand Lodge is mostly done at the quarterly or special communications.

The address of the Grand Master was delivered at the quarterly in December.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Transactions printed were of the usual routine of local interest.

The annual communication is held on St. John's Day, December 27th, at which time the Grand Officers are installed and a grand feast is had. Some forty-eight pages of the proceedings are occupied with the speeches made upon that occasion; all excellent, and the Grand Lodge does well in preserving them. It would mar either by attempting quotations.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Henry Endicott, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Sereno D. Nickerson, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected; both of Boston.

MARYLAND—1888.

"The M. : W. : Grand Lodge of A. : F. : and A. : Masons of Maryland commenced its one hundred and third stated communication on this second Tuesday of May, 1888, at eight o'clock P. M."

Bro. Thos. J. Shryock, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seventy-two lodges represented.

One hundred and eighty-two on the roll.

The Grand Master commenced his address with—

At no time since I have been a member of the Grand Lodge has there existed such universal prosperity and enthusiasm amongst the subordinate lodges throughout the state. From a personal visitation of the lodges, and from the reports of the several Grand Inspectors of the masonic districts, as well as of the city of Baltimore, I am enabled to assure you that the utmost harmony and good fellowship permeates the whole fraternity within our borders at this time.

* * * * *

The financial condition of the subordinate lodges has improved beyond all expectations, whilst the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is most gratifying and satisfactory.

* * * * *

Our library association has taken a new lease of life, and, under the guidance of the Senior Grand Deacon, its president, and the encouragement given it by the Grand Lodge, bids fair to attain at last that success which it so justly deserves.

He recommended an amendment to the constitution to permit dual membership. The dues question caused so much trouble

that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, after twenty years' experience, forbids dual membership.

Notwithstanding that the Grand Master forbade it, a lodge persisted in conducting a lottery scheme. He then arrested the character.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. E. Schultz, the masonic historian of Maryland. And right here it may not be out of place to remark that his History of Masonry in Maryland has been completed, displaying a great amount of erudition, as well as patience and perseverance in its preparation—a work that should be in every masonic library and in the hands of everyone who takes any interest in the early history of the introduction of Masonry on this continent.

Under the head of District of Columbia, we find a regulation of the Grand Lodge of Maryland which we think would be well to incorporate in our regulations:

We coincide fully in the above views, requiring an examination of masters elect as to their knowledge of the "general regulations of Masonry," but we fear there would be a lamentable lack of information in this respect among masters elect in these days, and yet to our mind a knowledge of the regulations, charges, landmarks and usages, as well as an understanding of the underlying principles governing the fraternity, are of far more importance than a mere parrot-like ability to confer the degrees.

Commenting on the Georgia report relative to the resignation of an installed officer, he says:

He can see no good reason why an installed officer should not be permitted to resign and dimit the same as any other member. Upon this rock we split; *we can see good reason* why an officer should not be permitted to resign; he has taken an obligation to perform certain duties for a specified term which a private member has not.

But suppose he removes from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge?

Under the head of Iowa we find:

Bro. Parvin says, "This humbug of prerogative," and another writer, "This nonsense called prerogatives." Galileo said the world *does move*, and we say certain inherent rights and powers *do exist* in Grand Masters, and have done so from time immemorial. They are recognized as *existing* (not conferred) by the old regulations; the nature and polity of

the institution require them, and the traditions, customs and usages of the fraternity sanction them; and the "*nonsense*" consists in denying their existence.

Minnesota is kindly noticed, but our paper is out.

Bro. Thomas J. Shyrock, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Jacob H. Medairy, Grand Secretary, were each reëlected; both of Baltimore.

MICHIGAN—1888.

The Forty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was held at East Saginaw, Jan. 24 and 25, 1889.

Bro. Rufus C. Hathaway, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Three hundred and forty-three lodges represented.

Three hundred and eighty-four on the roll.

Eleven Past Grand Masters present.

Six dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

As a matter of interest to the masonic student—notwithstanding its length—we present from the address of the Grand Master a history of the introduction and progress of Masonry in Michigan:

One hundred and twenty-four years ago the Masons then in Detroit petitioned the Provincial Grand Master of New York for a warrant to have and open a masonic lodge there, and on April 27, 1764, the warrant was issued by Bro. George Harrison, as such Grand Master (who held his authority from the R. : W. : John Proby, Baron of Carysford, Ireland, then the Grand Master of England), to form a masonic lodge at Detroit under "whatever name they please," and Bro. Lieut. John Christie, of the Sixtieth Regiment (which had been there about four years), was named as the first Worshipful Master, with other American gentlemen of New York as the other officers and members; and numbered four hundred and forty-eight on the English registry, and which they named Zion Lodge, No. 1, of Detroit. Thus the first masonic commencement in Michigan.

During the troublous times for several years following, Masonry in Michigan seems to have become dormant; but on Sept. 7, 1794 (thirty years after), a warrant was issued to brethren in Detroit by the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada, holding authority by and under his Royal Highness, Prince Edwin, to hold a lodge in the city of Detroit, in Upper Canada, upon the first Monday of every calendar month (they did not meet by "moon" then), and was registered by the Grand Lodge of Canada as Zion Lodge, No. 10.

Two years afterward England gave up her claim to this territory to the United States and withdrew her troops, and again Masonry seems to have died here.

Early in 1806 Detroit brethren petition the Grand Lodge of New York for a charter, and on September 3d of that year the request was granted and a charter issued by De Witt Clinton, the then Grand Master, and Zion Lodge was again recorded as No. 1.

June 24, 1807, the lodge under the Canada warrant closes with this entry: "The Master Mason's Lodge was then closed, and an Entered Apprentice lodge opened. The Entered Apprentice lodge was then closed as usual, in perfect love and harmony, and *stands closed forever*; by order of the Worshipful Master and brethren."

On July 6th, twelve days after, the brethren convened at the house of Bro. John Palmer and reorganized, Bro. James Abbott being installed master.

The record shows that on Aug. 12, 1812—*five years afterward*—"Bro. Lewis Cass, from American Union Lodge, No. 1, of Ohio, was admitted a member." And again on September 12th "It was unanimously agreed that the lodge adjourn until the first Monday in September, 1813," but on account of the second war it did not meet for four years, and thus the charter lapsed.

April 9, 1816, Zion Lodge held a meeting and read a communication from the Grand Lodge of New York, dated March 14, 1816, calling Zion Lodge (late No. 1) as No. 62, and renewing its charter of 1806.

April 15th the lodge met and elected officers, and His Excellency, Bro. Lewis Cass, was chosen Worshipful Master, which honor he declined; and May 6th Sylvester Day was elected Worshipful Master, this being the fourth organization of Zion Lodge.

In June, 1819, the Grand Lodge of New York renumber its lodges according to dates of their original warrants, and Zion is changed to No. 3, and continues so until the first Grand Lodge in Michigan is organized in 1826, when she is again called No. 1, all of which, with the masonic history of New York, shows her to be the oldest lodge west of the Hudson river.

In August, 1825, Zion Lodge instituted the movement for a Grand Lodge in the Territory of Michigan, and with Detroit, No. 337, issued a call for a masonic convention, which met June 24, 1826, representatives being present from Zion, No. 3; Detroit, No. 337; Menominee, No. 374, of Green Bay, and Monroe, No. 375, all holding charters from the Grand Lodge of New York. Later on, Oakland Lodge, No. 343, joined the convention. June 28th a constitution was agreed upon, and July 31st Grand Officers elected, Gen. Lewis Cass being elected Grand Master, and Grand Lodge formed; and at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of New York, in June, 1827, the Grand Lodge of Michigan was fully recognized. April 27, 1827, the Grand Lodge was incorporated by the territorial council of Michigan.

The first Grand Lodge organized four lodges — Stoney Creek, Western Star, St. Cloud and Friendship — and seems to have ceased labor in 1829, for about eleven years, when a volcano of masonic confusion ensued for a few years.

Michigan became a state in 1837.

Nov. 15, 1840, a convention of Masons was held at Mt. Clemens by members of eastern lodges, who were apparently ignorant of the former organization, for, hearing of the possibility of there having been a Grand Lodge in the territory, they appointed a committee of three to look up the matter and adjourned to meet at the same place on May 5, 1841.

In February, 1841, the committee, who had now found many of the old members, met in Detroit and held a conference with the members of the old lodges, the committee was increased to six, and it was decided to "resume" masonic labor in Michigan.

Now trouble began in earnest. The only Grand Master, Gen. Cass, being in France, the Deputy Grand Master refusing to exercise any of the Grand Master's authority, and Zion Lodge determinedly keeping itself away from this proposed Grand Lodge.

The convention met at Mt. Clemens, according to its terms of adjournment, on May 5, 1841, and resolved it could convene the lapsed Grand Lodge in a legal and constitutional manner, and Martin Davis, of Ann Arbor, Grand Junior Warden, issued an order convening Grand Lodge in Detroit on the first Wednesday in June, 1841, but on account of ill health he was not present at the meeting. Levi Cook, of Detroit Lodge, was elected Grand Master, but not installed, and yet they announced themselves to the world as the Grand Lodge of Michigan, but they failed in getting any recognition; and yet they persisted in this course for over three years.

June 1, 1842, Leonard Weed was elected Grand Master. June 7, 1843, John Mullett was elected Grand Master. May 22, 1844, a special meeting was held and the different lodges recommended to apply to the Grand Lodge of New York to renew and legalize their charters. June 10, 1843, the Grand Lodge of New York granted a charter to St. Joe Valley Lodge, at Niles, and registered it No. 93. June 8, 1844, Grand Lodge of New York granted charters (free) to Zion Lodge, No. 99, Detroit Lodge, No. 100, and Oakland Lodge, No. 101. Sept. 17, 1844, representatives from the four lodges met in Detroit and organized the present Grand Lodge, and elected John Mullett Grand Master, and he was subsequently installed at an extra or emergent communication by Past Grand Master Lewis Cass.

The Grand Lodge illegally formed in 1841 was duly dissolved and all its properties turned over to the new Grand Body, and the necessary "healing" art was brought into use by the new authorities, and order and satisfaction soon reigned where so lately all had been chaos and dire confusion.

In 1845, June 4th, the Grand Lodge of New York recognized the Grand Lodge of Michigan, which was rapidly followed by the Grand Bodies over the world.

And now, from that eventful historical beginning, we have nearly numbered four hundred lodges with a membership of 30,000 Masons.

He says the use of postal cards in notification of "suspension" or "to appear and show cause," etc., a delinquency, is a violation of masonic covenants; as also is the use of masonic emblems as trade marks, for business purposes, and advises Masons not to deal with such parties. He says that the use of keys or ciphers, or even their possession, is a masonic offense.

Relative to masonic funerals, he says:

No Master Mason in good standing, though not a Knight, should be excluded from attending a brother Mason's funeral, though he be a Knight; and yet they practically are. I firmly believe the only satisfactory way to handle this "grave" question, is for Grand Lodge to declare that our master's lodges shall conduct the ceremonies; but if they desire, a suitable number of Sir Knights may act as an escort, providing the brother was one of their members.

As members of commanderies are Master Masons, Grand Lodge has an undoubted right to so declare.

* * * * *

When a lodge is at labor it is duly guarded, and a masonic procession at a funeral is also tiled, and no one should be permitted to either enter or retire from its ranks without permission. A lodge would have as much right, legally, to admit a profane, as it would to admit him in the masonic procession.

I mention this here to insist that lodges be more careful in future, and only allow members of our order to join in the services or processions.

Where non-Masons declare their determination to participate in our ceremonies, such as having a portion of the pall bearers, or the placing of emblems on the coffin, or the performance of their, or any part of their burial service, the Worshipful Master of the lodge should peaceably retire with his members to his hall and close the lodge, thus avoiding all strife and discord and unpleasant discussion.

From among the very large number of decisions reported, we note:

Question. Can we rent or lease our lodge room, now occupied exclusively by us for masonic purposes, to an organization that is not masonic?

Answer. No; a lodge can not be permitted to occupy a room in connection with any other society which is not masonic.

* * * * *

Question 1. Has a brother the right to place in the hands of an Entered Apprentice, for the purpose of instructing him in the lectures, a printed key of the degrees?

Question 2. If he does not have such right, would you deem it a masonic offense for him to do so?

Answer 1. No; not for any degree, nor for any purpose.

Answer 2. As no brother has any such right, it is a masonic offense for any brother to do so.

All brothers, or lodges, within this jurisdiction, are absolutely enjoined and prohibited from delivering or teaching any masonic lectures or work not authorized by this Grand Lodge, and if any so do they are liable to masonic discipline.

* * * * *

Question. Is it right or proper for our members to buy and use a printed key of our secret work, and also to sell them. It is being done in our vicinity.

Answer. No; and further, Grand Lodge has discountenanced it in the strongest manner. Any Mason who offers for sale, or sells, buys or in any manner aids in circulating any printed document or cipher as the (our) secret work, or as any part of it, violates his O. B., and is subject to discipline, and should receive the penalty of any punishment which our constitution imposes for gross unmasonic conduct. And all Worshipful Masters, officers and members should be ready and prompt in bringing any Mason who so demeans himself to trial and expulsion.

* * * * *

Question. Is this language which our master uses at end of the third degree correct: * * * and by signing the by-laws of this lodge you will become a member thereof?

Answer. No. The election to and the conferring of the Master Mason degree in same lodge he petitioned, makes him a member thereof, if he never signs the by-laws. I would suggest this mode, after master pronounces him a member, to say: You will advance to the secretary's desk and sign the by-laws.

* * * * *

Question. A sojourner here, claiming to be a member down South, desires to visit, and thinks he will join our lodge, and now presents a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree diploma, and claims the right to visit and be recognized as a Master Mason under it. Can I so let him visit?

Answer. No; assuredly not. The Grand Lodge of Masons knows only the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry, and over those it has full control and authority in its jurisdiction, and none others. Such an applicant must be examined in the usual manner of visitors before he can rightfully be admitted into our lodges.

* * * * *

No masonic lodge or member should, as a right, seek to enforce a claim against a lodge for reimbursement for services or money bestowed

as masonic charity, except the lodge had previously consented to or asked them to render such assistance. Aid is not compulsory. It is measured by my willingness and ability, and his necessity.

* * * * *

Question. A colored man here, claiming to be a Master Mason, has frequently asked to visit us, and we have evaded answering. If he should present himself at the door and ask admittance, would we have the right to admit him if he passed satisfactory examination?

Answer. Yes; if he is in every respect qualified. And the Worshipful Master and the examining committee should thoroughly satisfy themselves that he is a member of a regularly chartered lodge, whose Grand Lodge is fraternally recognized by us. We must not be blinded by the color line. Grand Lodge does not even dictate what an applicant's color shall be. Individual lodges can control such matters within themselves.

Bro. W. P. Innes presented a very elaborate report on Foreign Correspondence,—three hundred and forty-six pages,—reviewing the proceedings of fifty-two American and seven foreign Grand Bodies.

Copious extracts are made from Minnesota proceedings, and flatteringly commented upon.

We have extracted so largely from the address of the Grand Master that we are compelled to forbear presenting extracts from this valuable report.

Bro. William B. Wilson, Muskegon, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. William P. Innes, Grand Rapids, reelected Grand Secretary, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

MISSOURI—1888.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held at St. Louis, Oct. 9, 10 and 11, 1888.

Bro. William M. Williams, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Two hundred and five lodges represented.

Five hundred and thirty-six on the roll, of which one hundred and fifty have ceased to exist.

Twelve Past Grand Masters present.

Thirteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

In connection with a report of the Grievance Committee the Grand Secretary says:

When a vote was taken upon that portion of the report connected with the expulsion of a member of one of the lodges who had denied the God of the Bible and the truth of the Book of the Law, the report was adopted by a rising vote with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm.

One selection from the report of the Jurisprudence Committee:

In reference to the resolution concerning the remission of the dues of a Mason suspended for the non-payment thereof, we need only say that we deem it entirely competent for the lodge to remit such dues, and to reinstate the suspended brother.

Under the head of Masonic Comity, we find:

In response to a request of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, the question of masonic comity was considered, involving the passage of a law looking to arrangements by which lodges contiguous to state lines may receive the petitions of parties residing in a sister jurisdiction nearer such lodges than their own.

On motion of Bro. James W. Boyd, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the subject at the next session of this Grand Lodge.

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence presented by Bro. Rev. John D. Vincil, is in his usual style, embracing a critical review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges. Of Minnesota he says: "The proceedings under notice came to hand eight months after the session closed," implying that the Grand Secretary was at least dilatory. Copies of the proceedings without the appendices were distributed to the lodges of the jurisdiction within thirty days of the close of the session, when other works required by the Grand Lodge, important to our subordinates, were put in hand which required time and involved delay. "None know where the shoe pinches but the wearer."

Under the head of Alabama, eight pages of this report are devoted to the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri relative to saloon-keeping.

Our own opinion on that matter is that it would be much better to leave the question with the lodges, any member of which has

the right to deposit an unquestioned ballot. There are grave reasons why Grand Lodges should not enact prohibitory laws. The old laws are sufficient without innovating by providing new tests.

Under the head of Kansas, relative to the multiplication of lodges, he says:

The fruits of a system of multiplying lodges are soon seen. Great harm has followed. A desire for members, evinced on the part of many new lodges, has been a curse and a general one to the institution. Our Grand Masters, as a rule, are too amiable to say "No," when petitions are presented for dispensations. An early death, or what is worse, a *lingering* one, often follows the creation of so many lodges. In Missouri we have a perfected and easy working system of consolidation of lodges. The system works well and is growing in favor, as is shown by the union of weak lodges with stronger ones. Thus territory is enlarged, an increase of material is secured and more vigorous lodges are the results. Missouri to-day can spare one hundred lodges from her roster and be in better condition by such decimation of numbers. Railroads *make* towns, and *kill* nearly as many by not passing such places. Lodges spring up or die in the same proportion. Instead of new lodges being created for every new town in our rapidly improving western country, old and decaying ones should move to the growing locations and take the current as it rises.

Again, under the same head, as to the Foreign Correspondence report, he says:

But few of the craft read these reports, furnished for their "information." And who of the number reading such productions appreciate the annual labor performed by committees in their preparation? The work done in producing such a review as that furnished by Bro. Brown is out of all proportion to the value placed upon it by the general craft.

On mixed funerals, under the head of Michigan, he says:

The above is clearly and strongly presented. As to the first part, when a Mason is to be buried by the Templars, they rendering their own service, let Master Masons, *as such*, stay away. If a Mason prefers a request while living to have a Templar funeral when dead, his wish should be respected. Let the Templars bury him. Master Masons should have nothing to do with the affair in their lodge character. The lodge with me must have the first place all the while. A Templar *escort* is eminently proper where a lodge has exclusive control, *provided* always it is desired by the living or was the known wish of the deceased. There is just a little too much parade and demonstration connected with some masonic funerals. I want none of it when loved ones shall bear my

mortal part to the silent city. And above all things I do not want the feelings of my family — already bleeding — harrowed and tortured by the blare of trumpets, the rattle of drums, and screeching of other instruments, when I am borne to my final resting place. No brass band accompaniment for a funeral in my case. I do not possess greatness enough to merit a *big* funeral. I want a *quiet* one.

Bro. Vincil is a vigorous writer. While most of the subjects treated of by Grand Lodges and Foreign Correspondence reports receive attention, yet a large part of his report is confined to "saloon-keeping," "the Past Master's degree," "prerogatives" and Cerneauism, with which he concludes. On this latter all we have to say now is, that the question of which is right, in our opinion, is barred out. It is a question of jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge has the right to decide that question, as it has of any body claiming to be masonic; and we can not understand how any Grand Lodge that recognizes jurisdiction by preoccupancy can do otherwise than declare what is called the Cerneau bodies to be clandestine.

Bro. Jas. P. Wood, New London, elected M.: W.: Grand Master.

Bro. Rev. John D. Vincil, St. Louis, reëlected Grand Secretary and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

MISSISSIPPI — 1888.

The Seventieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held in Columbus, Feb. 9 and 10, 1888.

Bro. E. Geo. De Lap, M.: W.: G.: M.:, presiding.

Two hundred and one lodges represented.

Three hundred on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master says as to the powers of a Grand Master:

I have always believed in the doctrine that the Grand Master is amenable to no law; that he is not only the executor of the law, but is a law unto himself. In my opinion there is but one thing that a Grand Master can not do in the exercise of his authority over the craft, and that is to make innovations upon "The Body of Masonry."

We concur. The Grand Master is not bound by constitutions which propose to deprive him of the inherent powers of the office.

The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence reported on a large number of cases, from which we select:

Question 16. A candidate for degrees in Masonry has a permanent place of residence in the jurisdiction of Lodge A, but moved temporarily into the jurisdiction of Lodge B, for the purpose of improving his place as his permanent home. Which lodge has jurisdiction of him? If Lodge A, will it have to wait till he moves back to his permanent home (which he proposes to do in the fall) before acting on his petition?

Answer. Lodge A has jurisdiction, and may act any time without reference to his temporary abode in another jurisdiction.

* * * * *

Question 24. Can a lodge comply with section 40, R. R., by charging (ostensibly) \$10 for each degree, but before the lodge closes donate \$5 to the brother who has received the degree, thereby conferring the three degrees for \$15, this fact also being known to the applicant before he petitions for initiation?

Answer. No; that is an evasion of the law.

* * * * *

Question 27. Will an election be legal at which 11 members are present and vote for the various officers, 6 of whom have paid dues and 5 have not?

Answer. Yes. It will be presumed that the 6 being in the majority, and not objecting, consented for the other 5 to vote.

* * * * *

Question 19. Must an application for advancement be in writing?

The Grand Lodge voted "no," overruling the committee.

Question. No. 339 also asked: Is such gaming as is permitted by our civil law unmasonic?

Answer. Yes; all gaming, betting or gambling, by whatever name called, and whether permitted by state law or not, is unmasonic. A Mason who does not work shan't eat. He must not eat any man's bread for naught. He who wins at chance gets something for nothing, which Masonry forbids.

The following was adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the correspondence with the Grand Master of Illinois, beg leave to report: That they concur in the sentiment expressed in the address of Grand Master De Lap, and that this Grand Lodge disapprove the meeting of any body of Grand Representatives which has for its object the organization of a General Grand Lodge.

The following as to saloon-keeping was adopted:

Resolved, That the following section be added to the statutes, to-wit:

Sec. —. Subordinate lodges may not hereafter initiate or admit to membership saloon-keepers. But any member of a subordinate lodge heretofore licensed to keep a saloon, may be permitted to continue till the expiration of his present license.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the Industrial Institute and College of this state, affording an opportunity to the daughters of Mississippi for higher education and for practical training, fitting them for a wider usefulness, and placing them beyond the caprices of fortune by making them self-sustaining, deserves the earnest and hearty support of the state.

Other transactions of local interest.

In Mississippi they have the happy faculty of selecting most excellent brethren for Foreign Correspondence reporters, such as understand the wants of their own jurisdiction, and have the capacity of contributing masonic knowledge. That old wheel-horse, P. · G. · M. · A. H. Barkley presented an admirable report. Minnesota receives a very kindly notice. For personal notice he has our warmest thanks.

In his introductory, he says:

The science of Freemasonry is worthy of our most patient study and thorough investigation. The grand truths, and sublime teachings, and wholesome lessons, are not found upon the surface, but are buried deep in the eternal principles and symbolisms of the institution. One may be a proficient ritualist and impart the verbiage of the lectures with the greatest precision, and yet be as profoundly ignorant of the science of Freemasonry—as the uninitiated. The ritual is not the key which unlocks the door and reveals the hidden mysteries—that is just the alphabet. It is the Mason who takes his seat in the School of the Philosophy of Masonry—as an humble pupil—and sitting meekly at the feet of the Fathers, and by dint of hard study and careful investigation, and having mastered the first and elementary principles, and then applies these to the more abstruse truths as aids to further and more thorough investigation, that either does or can, to any appreciable extent, behold the beauties of Freemasonry.

The design, the mission and work of Freemasonry opens a wide field for thought and investigation, and the masonic student may enter in with both profit and delight. This "field is white unto the harvest, but

the laborers are few." Whilst those who have gone before have brought their sheaves with them, yet there is a bountiful harvest left for others who may come after them.

Under the head of California, we find:

There are good men in this state who have been maimed after they had received the first degree, but were never allowed to advance because it was held by many that they were estopped on account of their physical defect. There is no legislation in our Grand Lodge proceedings, and nothing in our constitution or regulations that forbids their advancement, and yet the views of those already alluded to have had such weight as to prevent them from making application, and no one has shown the fortitude to bring the matter to the attention of the lodges in whose jurisdiction they reside. We have said this much from an honest conviction of the *right*, that the *wrong* done may be *righted*.

We hold that the old rule as to physical qualification applies only to the first degree. "Made Masons" in the old times meant the Entered Apprentice.

Under the head of Oregon, relative to reports on Foreign Correspondence, he says:

We think we may venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that the reports on Correspondence are becoming more and more dignified and conservative every year, and that the influence which arises from the reading of them tends to elevate the standard among the craft, and thus binds us more closely together as one common brotherhood, and that the only emulation that is seen or felt among them is "as to who can best work and best agree."

Bro. M. M. Evans, Moss Point, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. J. L. Power, Jackson, reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Rev. A. H. Barkley, Crawford, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

MONTANA—1888.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana was held at Missoula, Oct. 3 and 4, 1888.

Bro. A. C. Logan, R. : W. : D. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Twenty-nine lodges represented.

Thirty-five on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

The Deputy read the address of the Grand Master.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported we note:

I decided that a man employed upon a railroad, without permanent residence, might apply for the degrees to any lodge upon his route, and that the lodge so selected would have jurisdiction, and having so acquired it, such jurisdiction would continue until all the degrees were conferred by it or waived in favor of some other lodge upon said route.

* * * * *

The Worshipful Master of Ruby Lodge, U. S. D., comes to me for advice upon the following question: Is there any course the master can pursue to save the life of a lodge when a member shows his intention of stopping every applicant?

I held that a brother so offending was subject to masonic discipline, and charges should be preferred against him for unmasonic conduct. Not, however, in a lodge under dispensation—for such a lodge has no right to try a brother—but in the nearest chartered lodge.

Transactions of local interest—One sentence from Bro. Hedges as representative of the Grand Lodge of Peru:

We of Montana know well, from our earliest experience with the desperate and chaotic elements of this territory, what a power Masonry possesses and can wield to bring order out of confusion, to establish law and promote good government; under which liberty, intelligence and industry can lift their heads and unloose their hands for the great work of the elevation and advancement of mankind.

The Grand Secretary appends a note. We like it. Why can not our and other Grand Lodges do likewise:

After the adjournment of the Grand Lodge, Burns' Adieu was sung with vigor and feeling by all the members, after which they reveled in ball and banquet to their hearts' content, but the poor, tired-out Grand Secretary went to bed.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the facile and genial pen of Bro. Cornelius Hedges. Minnesota receives a first rate notice. He says of P. S. G. S. M. S. Brown's address:

The address of Grand Master Brown is one of the very best in all the leading features.

* * * * *

In all his decisions, actions, discipline and discussions the same good sense, sound reasoning and charitable judgment appear prominent and uniform.

Again he says of Minnesota:

The committee to examine the books of the Grand Secretary found his office so cold that their first recommendation was for a new stove. Judging from the length of most of the reports we think they were written with cold fingers. Indeed, we can not cease to wonder that Grand Lodge is held in midwinter in such a northern latitude.

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Bro. Pierson's report on correspondence is exceeding brief but spicy. Anent the "work," Bro. Pierson has had varied and multitudinous experience, and says that he never knew any two of the old or new authorities to agree. Just as we have suspected. Bro. Pierson ought to see our Montana work, if he would recognize the simon pure web work, hot from the gridiron.

* * * * * * * *

If there is another blizzard around where your Grand Lodge meets next January, just invite the whole Grand Body to come out to Montana and get warm. We will vote you all free range, engrossed on a buffalo robe.

It just happened so, Bro. Hedges. Why, at this writing the thermometer indicates fifty-two degrees above. Our streets are flooded, while at Montana it was—well, we are satisfied with Minnesota. Come and see us, Bro. Hedges, and you will be forced to acknowledge that Minnesota weather can't be beat.

In his comments on Massachusetts, we find:

At the Grand Feast in honor of St. John the Evangelist, one hundred and forty brethren sat down to table, such as their patron saint never looked upon while in the flesh. It is always entertaining to read the responses. The respondents are evidently selected with care and are expected to prepare themselves with equal care. We fancy at times some of the speakers are overweighted with the responsibility of sustaining the reputation that has been growing for one hundred and sixty years on Massachusetts soil. Bro. Briggs seems to have been the only one posted on the character and history of St. John. The favorite saint of the occasion seems to have had a French name, something like Cliquot. Judging by the quality of the speeches the wine was good.

Under the head of Michigan, in relation to objections, he says:

One-man power in any shape is bad enough, but when used at the dictation of malice it becomes diabolical and loathsome. We never yet heard of an objection that was worthy to be sustained that might not be properly communicated to others.

Many years since the late Phillip Tucker, Grand Master of Vermont, told us a story illustrative of the necessity of secrecy at times.

A very popular young man had applied to a lodge for the degrees. On the evening that he was to be balloted for there was an unusually large attendance; some indiscreet brethren had even requested the candidate to be in the neighborhood, as he would be wanted. To the amazement of the lodge the word "dark" was heard. It had scarcely been pronounced when several of the members were on their feet; a second ballot was had with the same result. The Worshipful Master very weakly allowed the talk and ordered a third ballot with the same result. Then a scene of uproar ensued; reasons were demanded. Finally the master himself called for reasons. After a time an old physician arose and administered to the lodge a severe lecture upon their unmasonic course, concluding with: "I cast the black ball; you have demanded my reasons; I will give them, hit where they will. You will bear witness that you have forced me to it. I know professionally that that young man seduced the daughter of a member of this lodge; that father does not know it; that father is the master of your lodge."

Under the head of Missouri, we find, and so say we:

We have before given our opinion that if a lodge permits a member to live a life of reproach, that it ought to be estopped from claiming that he was unworthy of masonic burial.

On the physical qualification question, under the head of New Jersey, he says:

If a person has no such defect as will prevent him from becoming an ornament and a credit to the fraternity, it is no violation of a landmark to admit to membership. We do not turn members out of our lodges if they lose arms or legs after having joined, and yet such members have just the same need of making themselves known as new members. If we keep out good men for only physical defects, we can hardly justify ourselves to a sensible world for retaining members with more serious blemishes. Grand Master Moore held that if any candidate for any degree had any *visible physical defect*, all proceedings must stop and the case be reported to the Grand Master, who alone is the authority to say what is according to landmark. Even this extreme stretch of Grand Master's prerogative to a match with the infallibility of the pope was approved by Grand Lodge. And it was not merely theoretical extravagance, but in cases where candidates lacking a thumb or finger joint had been initiated, the work was declared void and the fees ordered returned.

We at least enter our individual protest against such misconstruction and degradation of Masonry.

Bro. Arthur C. Logan elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Cornelius Hedges reelected Grand Secretary, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; the address of both is Helena.

MANITOBA—1888.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg, Feb. 8 and 9, 1888.

Bro. Thomas Clark, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Twenty-six lodges represented.

Thirty-eight on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Four Past Grand Masters present.

The Grand Master commences his address with:

“Again the silent wheels of time
Their annual round have run.”

* * * * *

How short the time since last we met.

“Still on it creeps,
Each little moment at another’s heels,
Till hours, days, years, a century make up
Of such small parts; and men look back
Worn and bewildered, wondering how it is.”

And closes with:

May God bless you and your families; and may we all

“So live that when our summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the draperies of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

On the liquor question we find:

It was moved * * * that it be one of the regulations of this Grand Lodge that lodges in this jurisdiction shall not be permitted to use intoxicating liquors at refreshment tables in their lodge rooms.

The motion was put to Grand Lodge and declared lost.

* * * * *

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge strongly recommends every lodge in this jurisdiction that has not a by-law forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors in its refreshment room, to at once pass a by-law to that effect.

Transactions the usual routine.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Thomas Clark, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Wm. G. Scott, Grand Secretary, were each reëlected; both of Winnipeg.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1888.

The Ninety-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held at Concord, May 16, 1888.

Bro. Wm. R. Burleigh, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Fifty-one lodges represented.

Ninety-four on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

We commend the following from the report of the District Deputy of the "Fifth Masonic District:"

The material for proper histories of the subordinate lodges is every day wasted by neglect. Some competent man should be induced to collect the data at once, and put the masonic history of each locality, which has been the seat of a lodge, in form convenient for reference and secure from the fate of mere tradition.

We find the following decision:

In reply to a question the M. : W. : Grand Master decided that a Master Mason should not appear in public at a funeral, or at any other time, wearing masonic clothing, unless the occasion should be one in which a lodge duly opened on the degree of Master Mason shall take a part.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, furnished by Bro. A. S. Waite, is an elaborate review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

The reports of Bro. Waite receive as much attention—and deservedly so—as any that are received by us. He thoroughly understands a subject before giving expression to his opinions; hence worthy of the consideration that they receive.

Under the head of Connecticut, commenting on the difficulty with Hiram Lodge, he says:

If there is anything clear in Masonry as organized in modern times, it is that the Grand Lodge is the tribunal vested with power to settle among the craft all such questions as the one upon which this controversy has arisen. This is not an American doctrine, nor a rule peculiar to any nationality; it results necessarily from the government of the craft by Grand Lodges, and is common to European as well as to American jurisdictions. Indeed, uniformity in the rendering of the ritual is one, and far from the least, of the objects of the government of the craft by a system of Grand Lodges, and it is not too much to say that without this power Grand Lodges could not exist for any useful purpose.

The question in dispute having, after such consideration as was deemed sufficient, been determined by its Grand Lodge, there remained to Hiram Lodge, in common with all others of the jurisdiction, but one duty, and that was obedience to the decision and conformity to the rule prescribed; and nothing can be expected from the body of the craft, toward the attitude which that lodge has assumed, but disapproval and reprehension. If it considered the decision to be wrong its obvious course was to bring the subject again before the Grand Lodge for further consideration. The power and influence which this lodge claims to possess, so far from justifying, renders more inexcusable the example of insubordination it has set.

Under the head of Dakota, we find:

On examining the ballot upon a petition for the degrees, the Worshipful Master discovered one dark ballot, and believing the same to have been in the box prior to the spreading of the ballot, and without declaring the result, ordered another. This action I held perfectly right and proper. The second ballot showed the same result, to-wit: one dark ballot; upon which the petition was declared rejected. Some days subsequent the brother who cast the dark ballot said to the master that he cast it because he deemed the second ballot illegal, and finding himself in error he desired to make the acknowledgment, and withdrew his objection. A request for a dispensation to take another ballot in the case I refused, because I believed that a petition once declared rejected should not be reconsidered for any cause whatsoever.

This ruling is in conformity with the law as held in a majority of the Grand Jurisdictions of this continent. We think it, nevertheless, wrong in principle, unnecessary to any interest of the masonic institution, and

that practically it works harm rather than good. In this case a member of a lodge, from no objection to the candidate, but upon the erroneous assumption that the decision of the Worshipful Master was wrong, chose to overrule the decision by the casting of a black ball. Finding himself in error, he acknowledges it and desires it should be corrected. Yet Masonry is held to be of that hard-shell, inflexible character that such a wrong once committed must be perpetuated.

Brethren of New Hampshire, we protest against any such doctrine. We believe Freemasonry was never founded on any such narrow principle, and that such a doctrine if finally and fully established will only place our institution in most unenviable contrast with the liberal principles and constantly broadening views which characterize the civilization of the present age and must underlie all real progress. That a wrong in Masonry, acknowledged, palpable and gross, can find no means of correction because of the peculiar requirements of the institution is to discredit the fraternity before the tribunal of common sense.

The very object of the high prerogative of the Grand Master is to provide means for the correction of just the class of wrongs to which the above case belongs, and we think its exercise in just such cases calculated to place the institution before the world as one founded upon the broad principles of justice and as working upon practical views similar to those which characterize in general the institutions of enlightened men.

Under the head of Iowa, he says:

A brother being suspended for non-payment of dues presented his application for reinstatement, accompanied by the amount in arrears. His application for reinstatement was rejected, and a question arose whether the money thus paid should be retained by the lodge or restored with the application to the applicant. The Committee on Jurisprudence held that the money was lawfully due the lodge, and should be retained. One member of the committee, however, dissented from this conclusion, and insisted that the money should be returned. After some discussion the latter doctrine prevailed with the Grand Body, and it was determined that the money should be returned to the applicant.

The same question has repeatedly arisen in other Grand Jurisdictions, and according to our recollection the decisions have generally been in accordance with the view of the majority of the Iowa committee. Although upon strict principles of law it may be difficult to answer the argument in favor of this doctrine, we have never felt satisfied of its moral or masonic soundness. It is true, doubtless, that the money, at the time of suspension, was justly and lawfully due the lodge, but it does not strike us that *after* suspension the same thing can be so certainly said. It seems to us that the argument is not without force that a lodge, by the act of suspending a brother for non-payment of dues, surrenders all title to the amount in arrears. However this may be, it is certain that, on the application for reinstatement, the money is tendered with

the implied condition that the application should be granted. It is quite clear that without such an expectation the money would never have been paid. For the lodge to refuse the application and then keep the money seems to us very much like a mere grab. To our thinking it is unworthy the high character of Freemasonry. We approve the conclusion reached by our brethren of Iowa, and would wish to see their example made the general rule of the institution.

We desire to inform Bro. Waite, and others who have noted the omission, that the report of the Judiciary Committee relative to perpetual jurisdiction was adopted. For some unaccountable reason the word "adopted," which appears in the manuscript, was omitted in the printing. The decision of 1887 and 1867 was reaffirmed, as appears by the written records.

Under the head of Pennsylvania, we find:

Bro. Vaux defends the authority of the Grand Master to make a youth under age a Mason, and also to make a Mason at sight, claiming that those powers are inherent in the office. Much has been said upon these topics, and the assumption of such powers by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania has been in some quarters severely criticised. The more we read and the more we reflect, the more we are satisfied that those powers belong to the office of Grand Master; and not only so, but we do not think that Masonry ever has, or that it will be likely to suffer from their exercise.

We have not by half exhausted the passages that in this learned report we had marked for extracts, but we must forbear.

Bro. George M. Currier, Nashua, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. George P. Cleaves, Concord, reëlected Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY—1888.

The One Hundred and First Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was held at Trenton, Jan. 25 and 26, 1888.

Bro. Robert M. Moore, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and fifty-one lodges represented.

One hundred and sixty on the roll.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

The following ode was sung at the opening of the Grand Lodge:

OPENING ODE.

AIR — *Italian Hymn.*

Welcome, ye brothers dear;
Once more assembled here
 In conclave grand;
Pleasant it is to meet
In this revered retreat,
Holding communion sweet,
 Joined heart and hand.

Brothers, an anthem raise;
Join in a song of praise
 With one accord;
Come, let our voices blend,
Let earnest prayers ascend
To him, our surest friend,
 Great God our Lord.

Hear thou our humble prayer;
Extend thy loving care
 To craftsmen here;
And, gracious God, ordain
That in thy sacred fane
Sweet peace and concord reign,
 Our toils to cheer.

Father! to thee we owe
All we enjoy below,
 In mercy given;
By thee, our first and best,
Are we supremely blest;
On thee we humbly rest
 Our hopes of Heaven.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

No. 1. Before proceeding with an initiation the Worshipful Master, or in his absence the acting master, should have accurate knowledge of the candidate's physical competency to literally conform to all the requirements of Ancient Craft Masonry.

No. 2. If a candidate for the degrees of Masonry has any *visible physical defect*, the Worshipful Master must suspend all proceedings and at once report the case to the Grand Master, who, in person or by deputy, shall, after personal examination, decide as to the physical competency of the candidate to *conform* literally to all the requirements of the several symbolic degrees.

No. 3. The ancient landmarks of Feemasonry being immutable, neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge have the right or the power to alter, deface or remove them; they must be maintained and transmitted unimpaired; but the Grand Lodge, and in the interim of its communications, the Grand Master, has the right—the sole right—and authority of determining what the requirements of those landmarks are (consistent, of course, with their rigid observance). The assumption, therefore, by a subordinate lodge or a Worshipful Master, of the authority to determine the eligibility of a maimed candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry is unmasonic and hereby forbidden.

* * * * *

No. 5. When the result of a ballot taken on a petition for initiation or affiliation has been duly declared, the ballot must be *immediately* disarranged by the Worshipful Master.

A revised ritual for the Past Master's degree was adopted, the "ceremony can only be performed in a lodge room and under the warrant of a regular and duly constituted lodge, or under a dispensation from the Grand Master; and under this revised ritual, it will be the duty of each Worshipful Master to qualify as well as install his successor, *or see that it is done.* * * * A newly elected Worshipful Master must in the hereafter, be qualified as well as installed in his own lodge room."

At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1889, Bro. Hough, Grand Secretary, will have completed his fiftieth year of service in that office. A committee was appointed to procure a testimonial to be presented to him.

We think the following from the Committee on By-Laws is a good proviso:

They recommend that the fifth standing resolution be amended so as to read as follows: "*Resolved*, That neither the Grand Lodge nor any subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction will receive any complaint or charges when the offense alleged therein is of two years' standing."

If a member of a lodge renders himself amenable thereto, charges should be presented at once, while the subject matter is fresh and witnesses on both sides can be had, and not wait until a dimit is applied for, and perchance the application denied upon the plea that the party is not in good standing. We hold that all members are in good standing, until disciplined.

The Grand Lodge has awakened to the necessity of having a safe depository for the records of the Grand Lodge, and authorized the procurement of the necessary accommodation.

The following ode was sung at the closing of the Grand Lodge:

CLOSING ODE.

AIR—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Come, brothers of the Mystic Tie,
Join in a parting hymn
Of gratitude to God on high,
The Architect Supreme:
The glorious Architect Supreme,
To whom all praise is due
For blessings rare vouchsafed by him,
And mercies ever new.

We part, perhaps, no more to meet
The brothers whom we love,
But let us hope each one to greet
In the Grand Lodge above.
Adieu! adieu! each brother dear,
Each craftsman tried and true;
With kindly grip and love sincere,
A heartfelt, fond adieu!

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Henry Vehslage, embracing a kindly review of the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Bro. Robert M. Moore, Elizabeth, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, Grand Secretary; were both reelected.

NEW YORK—1888.

The One Hundred and Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was held at New York City, June 5, 6 and 7, 1888.

Bro. Frank R. Lawrence, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seven hundred and five lodges represented.

Seven hundred and ninety-four on the roll.

Thirteen Past Grand Masters present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

As long as the State of New York retains its place in history, the name of Frank R. Lawrence will have a prominent place, because of his indefatigable exertion to promote masonic charities, to say nothing of his unequalled labor to pay off the debt on the erection of the Grand Lodge Hall. He reports the result of the ladies' fair, to assist in the Hall and Asylum Fund, netted \$76,352.37. During his Grand Mastership he had devoted a great amount of labor and time to the liquidation of the temple debt; the result, he had received \$103,663.24. We would not advise our Grand Lodge to assume any indebtedness in the erection of a temple, for fear that we could not find a Frank R. Lawrence to devote his time, energy and perseverance in its liquidation.

The historian, Bro. Chas. T. McClenahan, reported that the first volume of the history of Freemasonry in New York had been completed. Your committee have had access to the volume sent to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. The Grand Lodge of New York selected the right brother for the right place. The book contains a synopsis of the progress of Masonry from 1717, and the history of the introduction of Masonry into the colonies, never before concentrated. The book is invaluable. We advise every masonic student to procure a copy of Bro. E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, New York. Price is only \$1.50.

A large amount of business was transacted of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of the proceedings of fifty-two American and fifteen European Grand Lodges, and is, as for lo! these many years, from the graphic and graceful pen of Bro. John W. Simons.

Under the head of Alabama, relative to the burial of a dimitted Mason, he says:

As an abstract proposition this is correct enough, because we hold that the burial of a brother Mason is a matter concerning the lodge and no one else; but there appears to be in the rear the proposition that an unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to masonic burial.

Against this we most vehemently protest, and ask the brethren to consider whether a brother who by stress of circumstances has been obliged to give up his membership is to be treated as one who had lost it by

masonic crime? Never, never, never. We have attended the funerals and performed the service over the remains of many such, and though we never write another word, or do any masonic act, we shall always be ready to say a parting word in behalf of one who had nothing against him but the crime of poverty; reserving, of course, the right to refuse in the case of one who could, if he would, have retained his membership.

As to waiver of jurisdiction, under the head of Arizona, we find:

Now we like this, and, though we feel it a duty to stand by our mother Grand Lodge, and never to scold it—even by implication—still we think the M. W. brother is right, notwithstanding the fact that New York allows waiver of jurisdiction by a majority vote; for, as the Grand Master very properly remarks: "Your lodge can not by a majority vote permit another lodge to do a thing that your own lodge can only do by a unanimous vote." It is hardly within the probabilities that the New York practice will be changed, but it is to be wished that the brethren would give the matter consideration.

A Grand Master of Colorado said:

Any brother who has committed a crime of sufficient importance to be taken notice of and considered by our civil officers, and upon receiving a fair and impartial trial, is convicted and sentenced, either to a county jail or the state penitentiary, is unworthy of being called a Mason and of receiving any masonic recognition, and the lodge to which he belonged should not be burdened with giving said brother a masonic trial.

Upon which Bro. Simons comments thusly:

With great deference we beg to differ. The masonic tie is not welded by civil events, and should never, never be dissolved except by masonic action, duly and deliberately had. The uncertainty of the law is proverbial, and, moreover, a man may be sentenced to jail for a technical offense not involving any moral turpitude whatever. To write a brother out of the craft on such a conviction would be a monstrous injustice against which, for one, we shall always protest. Let us attend to our own business in our own way.

Relative to the incorporation of Grand Lodges, under the head of Florida, he says:

We note that, upon investigation, it was found that the Grand Lodge had been incorporated as far back as 1843, and referring to what we said last year, we respectfully suggest to our Florida brethren and others desiring a like entanglement that, in the first place, the incorporation does not seem to have been of any striking benefit, since its very existence was forgotten; and hence that nothing has been gained in the way of

holding title to property that might not just as well have been reached by incorporating trustees, while there remains the disability of being liable to suits at law before the courts; one phase of which may readily be imagined in the case of any brother who, feeling himself aggrieved for any cause whatever, may seek his remedy in the courts rather than in the lodge or Grand Lodge, thus transforming the Grand Lodge from a sovereign and independent body to a ward of the state, and liable to be called to account for its masonic doings and the execution of its own laws before the civil courts.

That nothing of the kind has happened is no reason why there should be permanent exemption from such troubles, and were we a resident of Florida we should never rest until this anomalous state of things had been cured by a surrender of the act of incorporation.

Under the head of Georgia he utters a warning against congresses and consultations:

Our present system of independent Grand Lodges performs all that we need in the way of legislation, and we had better keep clear of the "still, small voice" that, under the guise of consultation, points to a national organization to take charge of us. Our days are drawing to their end, but we warn the brethren who will succeed us to steer clear of congresses and consultations or any other form of organization likely or liable to result in a POWER likely to make our Grand Lodges mere serfs instead of individual sovereigns. Write these words in your notebooks, friends, and when you come across them, renew your determination not to let your Grand Lodge be subordinate to any earthly corporation.

Again, under Iowa:

We take occasion to say that we differ, and that we do not believe there is any possible need of, or good to be derived from, the consultation of individual brethren, however exalted. The interchange of printed transactions and the careful reviews presented by corresponding committees, if examined and noted, will furnish all we need to know and keep us in the right path.

We are quite willing to believe that the promoters of the late convention and those who attended it were entirely clear of any idea of establishing a national body, but at the same time remembering the "cat in the meal tub," it seems for the best to avoid any proposition that might possibly "squint" that way, and hence we advise that all conventions or other gatherings of a general nature be obstinately ignored. When a Grand Lodge needs advice, let her ask it of her congeners, but let us now and always be governed by our own well considered laws, and carefully maintain our individual sovereignty and independence.

Under the head of Maine, commenting on Bro. Drummond's report relative to the Quebec troubles, he says:

In Quebec, on the other hand, the lodges in Montreal had been established when the territory was concededly under English jurisdiction, and their warrants were as valid as any others ever issued by English authority. When invited to unite with the other lodges in the province in the formation of an independent Grand Lodge, they exercised an unquestionable right in refusing to join the movement, and there was nothing in such refusal to make them any more clandestine or irregular than they were before. They were and are the legitimate daughters of a lawful Grand Lodge, regularly established by its conceded authority in its own territory, and there was no possible scintilla of irregularity about the transaction.

Now, here is the very pith of the whole discussion. We admit that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been regularly formed, and that it has full and sovereign control of the territory in which it is located, and we insist that all the Grand Lodges in the world, if united in the effort, have not the power to establish a lodge in the province of Quebec without the consent of the local Grand Lodge; but at the same time we stand square on the assertion that there is no rightful power in the Quebec authorities to compel unwilling allegiance on the part of lodges antecedating themselves, and begun and held under the auspices of competent, masonic authority; edicts, resolutions and declations to the contrary notwithstanding.

That in the interests of peace, harmony and good fellowship, these Montreal lodges ought to surrender their warrants and affiliate with the local authority we freely admit; and we most fraternally urge that course, all the more fervently that we have an abiding faith that it will be the final outcome, to be hastened rather by the fraternal ministrations of England than by hostile denunciation, which has never accomplished much in the way of promoting brotherly relations.

Minnesota receives a very courteous notice, and extracts made from the address of P.: G.: M.: Gove.

Regarding the right of counsel in a masonic trial, under the head of Nebraska, he says:

We insist that in a masonic as in a civil trial, the accused has the right to be represented by counsel—on the principle that he is a fool who pleads his own cause—that on such occasions the counsel is not to be regarded as a visitor to the lodge, but as counsel only, and that a refusal to admit him is in effect to refuse the benefit of counsel to the accused. * * * We leave it on the right of the citizen and Mason, and we insist that the right of a brother under charges and the right of some other brother to visit a certain lodge have no possible relation, and are not to be governed by any rule which inhibits the accused brother from making the best possible defense. In New York nothing of the kind could arise, but we protest in the general interest of the craft.

Under the head of New Brunswick, as to good standing, he says:

We insist as a masonic principle not to be gainsaid, that until a brother has been lawfully disciplined by charges and trial, his rights of membership remain intact, and that a by-law proposing to interfere with them until after due process of law is *ab ovo* null and void and of no force or effect. The modern tendency among all aggregations of men to over-legislation is aptly illustrated in this matter, and we trust it may receive the thoughtful attention of all the brethren, lay as well as official.

We have many brethren of foreign birth in this jurisdiction, and for their especial information we propose brief extracts from the report before us from some of the European Grand Lodges:

GRAND LODGE LEAGUE OF GERMANY.

* * * * *

A German periodical gives as total number of Freemasons in Germany 44,016 in 364 lodges, and says that, apparently, Freemasonry is mostly propagated in the seaports of Northern Germany. In the city of Lubeck are, among 10,000 inhabitants, 82 Masons, in Hamburg, 54; in Bremen, 45 Masons; Berlin has 29; Duchy of Anhalt, 23; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, 19; Prussian province, Saxony, 16; Thuringa, 15; Brunswick, 14; Wurtemberg and Bavaria each 3; Grand Duchy of Baden, 4; Alsace-Lorraine, 2 among 10,000 inhabitants. The number of lodges is the largest in the Prussian province Silesia, where 30 exist; in the province of Brandenburg are 35; in the Prussian province Saxony, 27; in the Rhenish Prussian province, 25; in the kingdom of Saxony, 18; in the Prussian province Hessen-Nassau, 16; in Mecklenburg, 13; in Hamburg, 14 lodges. We can not guarantee the correctness of this statement.

In conclusion, we remark that the German Grand Lodge League (constituted in 1872), under the protectorate of "Emperor Wilhelm," consists of the eight German Grand Lodges; its organ, or rather executive, is the Grand Lodge Diet, which is composed of the eight Grand Masters and two members to be elected by each Grand Lodge from the Master Masons in the jurisdiction. The yearly meetings take place at Whitsuntide alternately at the seat of the Grand Lodges.

* * * * *

At the time of the presentation of our report to the Grand Lodge we were aware of the death of "Emperor Wilhelm," High Protector of Freemasonry in Germany, who departed this life full of age and honor, March 9, 1888, and his son and substitute as High Protector (initiated, 1853), had succeeded him as "Emperor Frederick III."

* * * * *

We know that Emperor Wilhelm was initiated in his forty-third year, at Berlin, on the twenty-second of May, 1840, by special permission of

his father, King Frederick Wilhelm III., of Prussia. The initiation took place very solemnly at the masonic temple at Berlin, in presence of the Grand Masters of the three Berlin Grand Lodges. Emperor Wilhelm, then only Prince of Prussia, received the degrés of Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master the same evening, and took the obligations and oaths as the ritual prescribes.

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GRAND LODGE ZU DEN DREI WELTKUGLEN (THREE GLOBES), OF BERLIN.

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At the end of the masonic year the Grand Lodge "Three Globes," founded Sept. 13, 1740, constituted as Grand Lodge June 24, 1744, had 120 subordinate St. John Lodges and 64 St. Andrew's Chapters, and in total 13,531 members, with 221 benevolent masonic institutions.

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GRAND LODGE GROSSE LANDESLOGE OF FREEMASONS OF GERMANY,
AT BERLIN.

* * * * *

The "Grosse Landesloge" interchanges representation with the other seven Grand Lodges at Germany (Grand Lodge League) and with the following foreign Grand Bodies, viz.: the Grand Lodge of Sweden, the Grand Lodge at Denmark, the Supreme Council of Belgium, the Grand Orient of Belgium, the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Grand Lodge of Lusitania (Portugal), at Lisbon, the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary, the Grand Lodge of Greece, the Grand Orient of Italy, and is in correspondence and exchanges transactions with the Supreme Council of Luxembourg, the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland, and the Grand Lodge of Hayti.

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GRAND LODGE ROYAL YORK ZUR FREUNDSCHAFT, AT BERLIN.

* * * * *

GRAND LODGE ECLECTIC UNION, AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

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GRAND LODGE OF SAXONY, AT DRESDEN.

* * * * *

GRAND LODGE ZUR EINTRACHT, AT DARMSTADT.

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Statistics for 1885 to 1887, also contained in the appendix of No. 103, show that the 8 subordinate lodges had at the end of 1886 in total 817 members, viz.: 451 Master Masons.

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GRAND ORIENT OF THE NETHERLANDS.

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GRAND LODGE OF HUNGARY FOR THE SYMBOLIC DEGREES, AT BUDA-PESTH.

This jurisdiction comprises 39 subordinate lodges with 1,922 brethren.

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GRAND LODGE ALPINA OF SWITZERLAND.

We perceive from our exchanges that the Alpena Grand Lodge is flourishing, and that 33 subordinate lodges are working in the jurisdiction with a total membership of 2,363 brethren.

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GRAND LODGE OF SWEDEN, AT STOCKHOLM.

At the head of this Grand Body is the king, Br. Oscar II., as "Ordens Meister." * * * Our exchanges mention only that the Grand Lodge of Sweden has 5 Provincial Grand Lodges, 12 St. Andrew's Chapters, and 25 St. John Lodges, with a total membership of 3,279 brethren.

GRAND LODGE OF DENMARK, AT COPENHAGEN.

High Protector of this Grand Lodge is the king, Christian IX., and "Ordens Meister" (Grand Master of the order). * * * We find only through our exchanges that in the jurisdiction there exist 1 Provincial Grand Lodge (at Odensee), 2 St. Andrew's Chapters and 9 St. John Lodges, with 3,472 brethren.

Bro. Frank R. Lawrence, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, were both reëlected; each of New York.

John W. Simons.

Since sending the foregoing to the press we learn that our old and esteemed friend and brother, JOHN W. SIMONS, is no more. He died at his country home in Orange County, Oct. 23, 1888, aged a few days over sixty-seven; born in New York, Oct. 8, 1821. His health had been failing for a number of years; he was obliged to give up active business and retired to the quietness of country life.

We made his acquaintance a short time after he became a Mason, upward of forty years since. Genial and social, full of anecdote, he was the life of every masonic party that could induce him to attend.

Few if any Masons were better known than JOHN W. SIMONS, Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Past Grand Commander, of New York; Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States, and chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committees of the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery of New York; the masonic world has lost a bright luminary.

In his last report, under the head of Iowa, he said:

We presume that most of the elders—the writer among the number—have had a somewhat similar experience; yet now, old, poor and sick, we have no shadow of regret for the labors to which we have devoted the best part of our manhood; for we believe that we have done something for humanity in promoting the stability and influence of our institution, and that when, in the not far distant future, we are laid away on the hillside near our country home—which we sometimes look at with longing—the brethren will bear us in kindly remembrance, and that we shall not have lived in vain.

He is gone and we mourn.

NORTH CAROLINA—1888.

The One Hundred and First Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held at Raleigh, Jan. 10, 11 and 12, 1888.

Bro. Charles H. Robinson, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Ninety-nine lodges represented.

Four hundred and six on the roll.

Two hundred and twenty-two working lodges.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

Six dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master decided that "petitions for the degrees must be signed by the petitioner; can not be signed by proxy."

Public masonic work appears to have been rather active. Six corner stones were laid during the year; one for a Confederate monument in a cemetery; for a Methodist Episcopal Church; for a masonic hall; for two court houses; and for Damascus church, denomination not stated.

The Grand Secretary says "that there are at least 5,000 Masons in this jurisdiction who are not affiliated."

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing an able review of the proceedings of thirty-eight Grand Lodges, is the result of the joint labors of the Grand Secretary and Bro. E. S. Martin.

With reference to the masonic convention at Chicago we find, under the head of Iowa:

We do not agree, however, with the Grand Master, that "such informal conferences can do no harm." On the contrary, they can and may cause much mischief, and it is far safer not to have them.

Again, as to the right of visitation:

We agree with Bro. Parvin in all that he says, in various parts of his report, about the *right of visitation*; and it is strange that any should entertain the opinion that the rights and privileges of a member of a lodge are subordinate to those of a visitor. To his query (Appendix, page 72), "Must, then, the right of a member of a lodge to a seat in his own family be set aside that an outsider * * * may come in to take

his place?" we most emphatically answer, *No!* Otherwise, where would peace and harmony be? Certainly not in the lodge, whose members have no right to say who shall be admitted.

Under the head of Minnesota, relative to masonic politicians, we find:

Masonic politicians are a curse to the order, and will do more to destroy its high toned moral sentiments and fundamental principles than any class of persons in it. To carry their point and make themselves prominent they decry the old landmarks, ancient traditions, laws, and regulations, and proclaim Masonry to be a *progressive* institution, and declare it necessary to make the laws conform to the present demands of the age and society, whether they override and destroy the ancient fundamental laws, customs and usages or not. What is the *past* to them? They know it not, and therefore have no veneration for it.

We have already exceeded the limit we had prescribed for our report and have twenty more books on our table and must forbear further extracts.

Bro. Charles H. Robinson, Wilmington, M.: W.: Grand Master.

Bro. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, Grand Secretary; were each reëlected.

NEBRASKA—1888.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, June 20, 21 and 22, 1888.

Bro. Milton J. Hull, M.: W.: G.: M.:, presiding.

One hundred and thirty-eight lodges represented.

One hundred and sixty-eight on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

Fourteen dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The first business was to order the purchase of a gross of palm leaf fans.

Seven corner stones were laid and two halls dedicated under the auspices of the Grand Lodge during the year.

The Grand Master had visited one-third of the lodges in the jurisdiction. He recommended that the "law be amended so as to require a petition for a new lodge to be signed by twenty resi-

dent Master Masons before a dispensation can issue;" laid over until the next annual communication.

The Grand Master thus deservedly compliments the Grand Secretary:

I can not close this report without paying just tribute to the untiring zeal, sound judgment, and undoubted ability of our esteemed Grand Secretary. His extensive knowledge of masonic affairs, and his devotion to the duties of his responsible office, have contributed much to the elevation of the standard of Masonry in Nebraska, and to spread the fame of this Grand Lodge to earth's remotest bounds.

I am much indebted to him for valuable counsel and assistance in the discharge of the duties of the high office intrusted to me through your favor, and I sincerely hope that this Grand Lodge, appreciating the importance of the duties he is called upon to perform, and realizing that the work of the Grand Secretary's office is rapidly increasing from year to year, shall deem it but just that he receive a material increase of salary. I know whereof I speak when I say that the present remuneration is wholly inadequate, and by no means commensurate with the value and amount of the work performed by him.

Among the decisions reported we note:

Such rulings as I deem of general interest are given, not as additions to our jurisprudence, if approved—for there is danger of making too many laws—but for the information of the Grand Lodge.

1. The result of a ballot can not be reconsidered at a subsequent communication of the lodge.

2. A dimit may be granted notwithstanding the applicant has failed to sign the by-laws of the lodge, he being a charter member thereof.

3. A certificate of masonic standing, equivalent to a dimit under the law of the Grand Jurisdiction whence emanating, is entitled to the same recognition as a dimit when presented by an applicant for affiliation.

4. The petition of a candidate for initiation being refused consideration by the lodge, the applicant should not be reported as rejected.

5. When the ballot is declared closed the status of the candidate is determined, and no objection to the immediate announcement of the result should be entertained.

6. A lodge not having jurisdiction rejected a candidate by ballot. *Held*, said action to be null and void. The petition should have been dismissed without prejudice to the candidate.

7. Every communication of a lodge, while under dispensation, is a regular communication, if properly convened.

8. A public ball should not be held in a hall dedicated to masonic purposes.

9. A resolution to cut off all discussion of the character and standing of candidates for the honors of Masonry is not in harmony with the

genius of our institution, the master having the authority to direct and restrict debate on all questions that may arise. It is unwise. The question of the character and standing of candidates for initiation being of supreme importance, demands the most thorough investigation; this is especially true in large cities, where the candidate is quite frequently a stranger to a majority of the lodge.

10. It is not necessary that an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft should reside one year within the state or jurisdiction of a particular lodge before making application for advancement.

11. A dimitted Mason may, upon his petition, be elected to membership without having first visited the lodge.

12. If after a clear ballot the candidate is estopped by objection, the fee should be returned to him as soon as the master is satisfied that the objection will not be withdrawn.

13. Lodges may invest surplus funds in any reputable lawful enterprise that gives reasonable assurance of permanency and security.

14. Any action had under and by virtue of a by-law that has not been approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master is illegal, hence null and void.

15. A candidate for initiation is discovered to be ineligible, by reason of physical defects. His petition should be dismissed without prejudice. Masonry teaches us to be just toward all men and kind to the unfortunate. It is, therefore, unmasonic to place a stigma, even by implication, upon the character of one who, through accident, disease, or a freak of nature, has become disqualified to be made a Mason.

16. A brother having become a member of a lodge by affiliation, not having signed the by-laws, makes application for a dimit. Can the dimit issue until the brother signs the by-laws?

Answer. Yes; the brother having been regularly elected, and having been recognized as a member by lodge and Grand Lodge, the mere failure to sign the by-laws should not invalidate his claim to membership.

The following from the report of the Jurisprudence Committee was adopted:

Query 1. If charges are preferred against a brother who has been elected, but not installed, to the office of master, shall the rest of the officers be installed on St. John's Day? If so, who shall appoint the appointive officers?

Query 2. If a brother is found guilty of unmasonic conduct who has been elected to the office of master, and the penalty should be for reprimand, and after receiving the reprimand by the master, would it be right to install him to the office? If not, what action should be taken?

Query 3. A brother has been elected to the office of master and then charges are preferred against him. Should he receive the Past Master's degree until he has been found not guilty of the charges?

To the first query we answer: The remainder of the officers should be installed. All officers appointive hold over until the new master is installed and names their successors.

To query second: If the master elect be tried and reprimanded, and he has paid the penalty, he may be installed.

To the third query we answer: No; not while charges are pending.

The following proposed amendments to the constitution were laid over until the next Grand Annual Communication:

Amend Article XII., paragraph 2, of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, as follows: Change the words "eight or more Master Masons" to "twenty or more resident Master Masons."

Amend section 105, paragraph 3, of the Grand Lodge by-laws to read: "A new lodge may not be organized within ten miles of another lodge except in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants."

Amend section 200, paragraph 9, of the Grand Lodge by-laws to read as follows: "A motion or resolution can not be laid upon the table as is common in parliamentary usage."

Amend the by-laws of this Grand Lodge by striking out paragraph 5, of section 101, requiring each chartered lodge to carry fire insurance.

We find incorporated in the elegant oration of Bro. Ehrhardt:

"I see a youth whom God hath crowned with power and cursed with poverty.

With bravest heart he struggles with his lot through toilsome years,

Kept to his daily task by daily want of bread,

And kept to virtue by his daily task.

He stands at last a master of himself,

And in that grace a master of his kind."

* * * * *

"Heaven is not reached at a single bound,

But we build the ladder by which we rise

From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,

And we mount to its summit round by round.

"I count this thing to be grandly true,

That a noble deed is a step toward God,

Lifting the soul from the common clod

To a purer air and a broader view.

"We rise by the things that are under our feet,

By what we have mastered of good and gain,

By the pride deposed and the passion slain,

And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet."

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. George B. France, York, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. William R. Bowen, Omaha, reelected Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA—1888.

The Twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held at Halifax, June 6 and 7, 1888.

Bro. Lewis Johnstone, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Forty lodges represented.

Seventy-eight on the roll.

One Past Grand Master present.

One dispensation for a new lodge issued during the year.

In pursuance of the wish of the Grand Master the Grand Lodge formed in procession "and headed by a military band, proceeded to St. Paul's church, where divine service was performed."

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embraces a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, and is from the able pen—as for eleven years past—of Bro. Rev. David C. Moore.

Under the head of Minnesota, he says:

Well got up is this volume of proceedings, covered in "true blue," and adorned with good engravings of the smiling face of P. : G. : M. : Henry R. Wells, and that of P. : G. : M. : C. H. Benton, with benevolence largely developed.

And quotes largely from Grand Master Brown's address.

Bro. Rev. David C. Moore, Stellarton, elected M. : W. : Grand Master, a well deserved recognition of his services on the Foreign Correspondence Committee.

Bro. Benj. Currin, Halifax, reëlected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Thomas Trenaman, Halifax, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK—1888.

The Twenty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held at St. John, April 24 and 25, 1888.

Bro. James McNichol M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Twenty lodges represented.

Thirty-four on the roll.

The reports of the Grand Officers and committees indicate that Masonry is in a flourishing condition in our sister jurisdiction.

We find nothing in the brief proceedings that call for comment.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. James McNichol, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Edwin J. Wetmore, Grand Secretary, were both reëlected; each of St. John.

OREGON—1888.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held at Portland, June 13, 14 and 15, 1888.

Bro. Andrew Nasburg, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seventy-five lodges represented.

Ninety-one on the roll.

Twelve Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Three corner stones laid and three masonic halls dedicated under the auspices of the Grand Lodge during the year.

The Grand Secretary was directed to procure phototypes of each Grand Master, present and future, to be inserted in the printed proceedings.

Transactions of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was, as heretofore, presented by Bro. S. F. Chadwick, embracing a critical review of the proceedings of forty-one Grand Lodges—those of Minnesota included. Just such a report as is expected from the facile and able pen of Bro. Chadwick.

In his comments on Alabama, we find:

It has appeared to us, when discussing these questions, that we were in the attitude of a man who was digging up an old tree, and laboring away at its roots with a very dull axe—too dull to accomplish his desire to uproot that which has been a landmark forever. We stand by the roots of the tree, and we say—touch not a single root. We give to the Grand Master his prerogatives, for without them he is an ornament only, and hardly that. When “progressive backward” notions get hold of some of the brethren, as they do often in these sensational times, they

aim to kick the pillars of the temple down and erect something to their own glory on the ruins. But it fails. The attempt only shows how weak they are.

Under the head of Maine, he indulges in a personal allusion:

As to calling us a veteran, we can not demur. In looking upon our masonic record we find that our first report was in 1868. The old darkey was right when asked his age. His answer was, "Dey say I am sixty years old, but I want it distinctly understood that the first twenty-one years don't count."

We have the consoling fact before us that our veterans are getting numerous, and we must be indulgent one with another. Time moves so rapidly that we will soon be called an "old" veteran, and can not help it.

On the saloon question, under Louisiana, he says:

We have often contended that had saloon-keepers kept clean places—neither sell to the young man nor to the inebriate, permitting no unlawful games, harboring no one who should be at work or at home—but few, if any, would care to antagonize the business. But, what is the fact? Masonry can not, nor can any other power, make the saloon respectable, as it should be. All that Masonry can do is to ask its votaries to keep within the bounds of good report. If they do not, then they must go. No Mason can be excused because his O. B. is too general in its application. If the principle is violated that is enough.

A friend of ours, a Methodist minister, told us the following story among others: In the circuit of the presiding elder there lived a negro, known as Jack, who was very pious when the elder came around, but was notoriously fond of chickens in the neighborhood at other times.

On one occasion the elder says: "Well, Jack, have you stolen anything since I was here?" The answer was, "No, sir." "No chickens?" "No, sir." "No geese?" "No, sir." "No ducks?" "No, sir." So the elder let Jack off this time, but he had not gone quite out of Jack's sight before Jack said: "If he had said pigs, the elder would have had me every time."

Bro. Jacob Mayer, Portland, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Frelon J. Babcock, Salem, reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Stephen F. Chadwick, also of Salem, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA—1887.

We have an abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had during the year 1887. The Annual Communication was held in Philadelphia, December 27th.

Bro. Joseph Eichbaum, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Sixty lodges represented.

Five hundred and sixty-seven on the roll.

The annual election was held at the quarterly communication, December 7th, at which two hundred and two lodges were represented and six Past Grand Masters present.

The Grand Master reported, having "called an emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge at Pittsburgh, for the purpose of exercising the prerogative of Grand Master to make a Mason at sight by virtue of his presence."

One decision we note:

The question has been asked, "Has a member of a lodge a *right* to demand the result of the ballot on an applicant?" I decided that no brother has such a right, and that neither the Worshipful Master nor the wardens should disclose the result in any way different from that they are taught to use at their respective stations.

At the quarterly the Grand Master reported having withdrawn the commission of a District Deputy because of his connection with the "Cerneaus."

On the reception of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania we are sure to find a report on Foreign Correspondence by P. : G. : M. : Richard Vaux, the reading of which is as sure to afford instruction, something to remember, new phases of the various questions discussed by the committees. He abhors innovations, adheres strictly to the old customs, usages and constitutions of the fraternity, hence his opinions deservedly receive great weight in the masonic world.

The report before us embraces a review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

He says in the beginning:

It is a serious duty we undertake. Idle words, immature thoughts, impulsive conclusions, carping criticism, arrogant assumptions, combat-

ive controversy in dealing with the views and opinions of those with whom we are associated — we seek to avoid, as forbidden by the teachings of Freemasonry and unworthy of the position assigned us.

Devoted to the preservation and perpetuation of the great principles of our fraternity, we are earnest in our efforts to secure their unaltered, unchanged form, and the fullness of their eternal spirit.

If "the letter killeth," it is because "the spirit" has departed from it. It is like unto a human corpse. The form of sound words exists and consists in the infusion of the spirit which vitalizes it. Else, like sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, it would assert only the emptiness of nothingness.

The forms of Masonry are instinctively alive. They contain the traditions of ages, the concretion of the subjective thought of generations, the learning of centuries, the aspirations of immortal souls, the heart-throbs of the faith of multitudes of men seeking light in the darkness of cycles of time, when esoteric teachings were concealed in forms illumined by the spirit of a revealed knowledge which only the initiated could understandingly be taught. It is thus that Freemasonry has not perished.

* * * * *

Efforts to preserve these forms from the ruthless assaults of ignorance and the crude inventions of those who claim to be wiser in their generation than "the children of light" are demanded of the true Mason. This imperative obligation rests on those who are capable of discharging it. We owe the past all our knowledge. We owe the future its possession. We owe ourselves the verdict of virtue and courage which transmits it.

Experience is a trustworthy teacher. Subtle dialectics are often inconsequential.

The earnestness, therefore, of our appeal to you, dear brethren, chairmen of committees of correspondence, to maintain and defend the forms, traditions and landmarks of Freemasonry comes from the conviction of a solemn duty. These convictions are the growth of a lifetime. Pardon these emphatic utterances.

* * * * *

In Freemasonry resistance to, and disobedience of lawful masonic authority can not be tolerated. There can be no sufficient justification for either. It is impossible in the nature of things in Masonry. Both, or either, may be attempted, but the masonic destruction of the agitators is sure. It has been tried heretofore. What has been the result?

With reference to the late Chicago convention, he says:

A voluntary and unofficial meeting of prominent members of some Grand Lodges has been held in Illinois for the avowed purpose of interchanging views on subjects of masonic interest. It had no authoritative meaning. The suggestion on which it originated, as far as we understand, was a harmless ebullition of a desire to "do something." The

novelty of this ill-formed and crude proposition, of course, had an attraction. This addressed itself to that latent lust of the flesh which is expressed in "the love of notoriety."

On domestic relations we find:

If the domestic relations of a member of a lodge are unfortunate, unhappy, or disrupted, what has the lodge to do with them? There are causes as to which no strangers to the family circle can be informed. Strong feelings, prejudices, personalities, are, it may be, invoked on either side to color acts that in their neutral tints are less objectionable. It is not the province of a lodge to interfere. It ought not to be.

Under the head of Illinois, relative to the chartering of lodges to work in a foreign language, he pertinently says:

If men who can not speak English want to be Masons and request a charter for a lodge to work in a language wholly unknown to the Grand Lodge asked to charter it, would it not be better for these men to learn English first and not expect the Grand Lodge to learn German? We say this because we greatly fear that a lodge working in a tongue unknown to the superior masonic authority may do mischief, introduce errors, make discord, and at last it will be found "the game was not worth the candle." If it so be that competent, tried and tested masonic knowledge is possessed by brethren of Grand Lodge to teach the true work, and see to it that it is maintained in its purity by close and constant supervision, then it may be permitted to charter such a lodge.

Again, as to the congress we find:

At this congress or meeting, or whatever it was, "One good brother was prompted to say that he came out West with the idea that he knew all about Masonry, but was free to confess that since arriving he had learned that he knew but little on the subject."

It is just such so-called Masons that make these congresses ridiculous. That a Mason should boast he knew all about Masonry is enough to prove him to be too ignorant to learn. That he should confess that "*since arriving* he had learned he knew but little," proves his ignorance was stupendous. From such, what is the good of this so-called congress?

Objection to a visitor, under Indian Territory, we find:

We have to note but one decided case which we think contrary to the usages of the craft. The right of a *member* of a lodge to object to a visiting brother's admittance into the lodge is undenied. He alone is to judge and act, and the Worshipful Master has no right to interfere.

Again, under the same head:

He twits us of being "old-fashioned" Masons. Yes, we are, and we glory in it. We wouldn't give one good *old-fashioned* horse-sense Mason for a cow-pen full of your modern *book-larnin'* Morganites.

Under Maine, as to the removal of appointed officers, we find:

He asks us to explain how the master gets the power to remove an appointed officer after he has been installed, and we answer as a logical sequence of the power to appoint. We have always thought that the distinction between elective and appointed officers was established to enable the master to remove an appointed officer for cause.

* * * * *

In Pennsylvania appointed officers of lodges are never *installed*. As they are subject to removal by the master, who appoints, such a ceremony is not necessary for the performance of "their business" in a lodge.

Relative to the claim that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the oldest Grand Lodge in America, Bro. Vaux, under the head of Maine, says:

In 1733 Henry Price came to Massachusetts from London, where he found ten Masons, to whom he represented himself as having been appointed by Viscount Montague, Grand Master of England, as Provincial Grand Master of New England and its territories. Before Price organized either a Grand Lodge or a lodge he initiated eight men, after which he organized a Grand Lodge, and these eighteen brethren petitioned the said Price to constitute them into a lodge. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge record says that the said lodge was constituted on the thirtieth of July, 1733. It is proved that the lodge was constituted August 31st, instead of July 30th. It is admitted that the said lodge never had a charter before it received one from the United Grand Lodge (of Massachusetts) in 1792.

In 1734 Price pretended to have received from the Earl of Crawford, Grand Master of England, an extension of jurisdiction, as Grand Master of all North America, and by virtue of which the record claims that Price chartered lodges at Philadelphia, at Charleston, S. C., Annapolis and Halifax in Nova Scotia, and at Portsmouth, N. H. Now, all of these statements are proved to be *unfounded*. Price did not receive authority from the Earl of Crawford, nor did he grant charters to Philadelphia, Charleston, Nova Scotia or Portsmouth; the Portsmouth lodge was chartered by Price's successor, in 1738, although the petition of the said Portsmouth brethren was addressed to Price early in 1736. The record, however, is not a genuine record; the Grand Lodge kept no record whatever before 1752. The so-called original record of Massachusetts, from 1733, was manufactured about 1752.

The original records of the Grand Lodge of England prove that on June 5, 1730, Grand Master the Duke of Norfolk, upon the "application made unto us by our right worshipful and well beloved brother, Daniel Cox, of New Jersey, Esq., and by several other brethren, Free and Accepted Masons, residing and about to reside in the said provinces of

New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania," appointed the said Daniel Cox "Provincial Grand Master of the said provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania," "for the space of two years," from St. John's Day, June 24, 1730, with power "every other year, on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, to elect a Provincial Grand Master." This deputation is absolutely authentic, and recorded in England, and in the book of the Grand Lodge of England containing a list of its Provincial Grand Masters abroad the name of Bro. Daniel Cox *leads those of all the rest*, while the name of Henry Price *is absent altogether*.

In 1731 Provincial Grand Master Bro. Daniel Cox visited the Grand Lodge of England, where he was officially recognized and honored as a Provincial Grand Master of America, this being two years before Price's alleged appointment.

Provincial Grand Master Bro. Daniel Cox lived at Burlington, N. J., twenty miles above Philadelphia, on the Delaware river; he had *undoubted authority* in 1730 to establish a lodge in Philadelphia; a lodge was actually established here in 1731, as *Liber B* abundantly proves; and although at this late day we have not yet been able to find any writing, outside of the letter written by Henry Bell to Dr. Thos. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, in 1754, which states that Cox warranted the Philadelphia lodge, it is, nevertheless, perfectly legitimate, fair and just to infer and argue that where competent authority to warrant a lodge existed so near at hand, and a lodge was organized by the most reputable and best known Philadelphians of their time, including Chief Justice William Allen and Dr. Benjamin Franklin, that such lodge was "lawfully warranted and duly constituted." The lawful existence of the Provincial Grand Master, with authority to constitute the lodge; the fact of the lodge being organized within the limits of his jurisdiction, under his very eye, and continuing in existence for many years *without his alleging a word against its legitimacy*,—all of these facts establish the strongest kind of circumstantial testimony in favor of the absolute masonic legitimacy of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, at its origin in 1731, and thereafter.

The earliest authentic original masonic records in America are those of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, from 1731 to 1738, contained in *Liber B*, of that lodge, being the secretary's ledger, which has been reprinted in full in the "Early History and Reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania," issued by the Library Committee; and thereto we may add the report of the committee of said St. John's Lodge on the by-laws, in 1732, in Benjamin Franklin's handwriting, reprinted in the proceedings of Pennsylvania for 1886. These are both UNDOUBTED ORIGINALS, and *both antedate even the pretended records of 1733 in Massachusetts*.

We have, therefore, only to add that the brethren of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, in 1731, had the same right as their brethren in England, Scotland, and elsewhere, to form lodges by *immemorial right*, and that

the Grand Lodge of the fraternity in Philadelphia in 1731 "must be held to have been as much and as legally a Grand Lodge as that of All England at York."

The above constitutes a chain of evidence of the existence and masonic legitimacy of Freemasonry in Philadelphia in 1731 which can not be broken, and at best can only be strengthened.

It will also show that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania has as clear, good, masonic, indestructible a title as any Grand Body of Freemasons in America. It will also show that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was the first duly constituted Grand Lodge of Masons on the North American Continent.

Under the head of Minnesota, he says:

Grand Master Gove delivered a most excellent and interesting address. His opening remarks are choice and cultured in style, thought and sentiment.

There is very much of historical interest contained in this elaborate and learned report that we had marked for extracts, but having already exceeded our limit, we are perforce obliged to omit them.

Bro. Joseph Eichbaum, Pittsburgh, M.·. W.·. Grand Master.

Bro. Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, reëlected Grand Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND—1888.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edwards Island was held at Charlottetown, June 26, 1888.

Bro. John Yeo, M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·., presiding.

Ten lodges represented.

Fourteen on the roll.

Transactions of local interest.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

On the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1875, Bro. John Yeo, Port Hill, was elected M.·. W.·. Grand Master, and has been reëlected each year since. At the last session he earnestly requested to be relieved, but the brethren persisted and he was reëlected.

Bro. B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown, reëlected Grand Secretary.

QUEBEC — 1888.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was held at Montreal, Jan. 25, 1888.

Bro. J. Fred Walker, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Fifty lodges represented.

Seventy on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

It is much to be regretted that the difficulty with the Grand Lodge of England has not yet been settled.

By a vote of 125 for, to 94 against; an amendment to the constitution was adopted making it a masonic offense to be in any way connected with the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors.

A well conceived, well written and interesting report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. E. T. D. Chambers. Minnesota receives a courteous notice, and extracts made from P. : G. : M. : Gove's address. As he says, "space and the printer" forbid extracts.

Bro. H. L. Robinson, Waterloo, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. John H. Isaacson, Montreal, reëlected Grand Secretary.

Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, ———, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA — 1887.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was held at Charleston, Dec. 13 and 14, 1887.

Bro. J. Adger Smyth, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and forty-three lodges represented.

Two hundred and twenty on the roll.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

In the address of the M. : W. : Grand Master we find:

"Some find work where some find rest,
And so the weary world goes on,
I sometimes wonder which is best—
The answer comes when life is gone.

"Some eyes sleep when some eyes wake,
And so the dreary night hours go;
Some hearts beat where some hearts break.
I often wonder why 'tis so.

"Some hands fold where other hands
Are lifted bravely in the strife;
And so through ages as through lands
Move on the two extremes of life.

"Some feet halt while some feet tread,
In tireless march, a thorny way;
Some struggle on where some have fled;
Some seek when others shun the fray.

"Some sleep on while others keep
The vigils of the true and brave;
They will not rest till roses creep
Around a name above a grave."

Another of our old friends has passed away. P. . G. . M. .
Henry Buist died June 9, 1887. We made his acquaintance in
Charleston, 1858. We quote from the Grand Master's announce-
ment:

In that faith our beloved brother labored here, and firm in that faith
he died; no man or woman in all the world being poorer because he
had lived, and no one's life made cheerless by loss of faith in God's
goodness, or of hope of immortality by any words he ever wrote.

"Such was our friend. Formed on the good old plan.
A true, and brave, and downright honest man!

* * * * *

So calm, so constant was his rectitude,
That by his loss alone we know its worth,
And feel how true a man has walked with us on earth!"

And from the report of the committee:

Since he became a member of this Grand Body his name is written
upon the records of every annual communication, and his eminent life
and spotless character is eternally graven in the masonic heart of the
state, and will there abide as a precious and sacred memory. The life
and example of such a man is a potent influence for good, which will live
though he be gathered to his eternal rest.

* * * * *

Resolved, That in the death of Most Worshipful brother Henry Buist,
Past Grand Master of this Grand Body, the masonic fraternity of South

Carolina have lost a zealous and devoted brother, and this Grand Lodge a distinguished, prudent and trusted member, whose enlarged views and wise counsels were ever fraternally at our command.

The Grand Master closes his address with:

- "Through life we build our monuments
Of honor, and perhaps of fame;
The little and the great events
Are blocks of glory or of shame.
- "The modest, humble and obscure,
Living unnoticed and unknown,
May raise a shaft that will endure
Longer than pyramids of stone.
- "The carven statue turns to dust,
And marble obelisks decay;
But deeds of pity, faith and trust
No storms of fate can sweep away.
- "Their base stands on the rock of right,
Their apex reaches to the skies;
They grow with the increasing light
Of all the encircling centuries.
- "Our building must be good or bad;
In words we speak, in deeds we do;
On sand or granite must be laid
The shaft that shows us false or true.
- "How do we build — what can we show
For hours, and days, and years of toil?
Is the foundation firm below?
Is it rock or sandy soil?
- "The hand that lifts the fallen up,
That heals a heart or binds a wound,
That gives the needed crust and cup,
Is building upon solid ground."

Bro. Charles Inglesby presented an elegant report — his twelfth — on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a very fraternal notice.

Under the head of Canada, we find:

Under the head of Appeals, the Grand Master finds fault with a decision of the Board of General Purposes, who removed the sentence of suspension passed against a member because he was an agnostic, a secu-

larist and a free-thinker. The argument of the Grand Master is well put and very strong; but, as we have heretofore said, we believe that the only religious masonic test is a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being and a practice of the sacred duties of morality. The Mason who has no more religion than this is unable to comprehend and appreciate the sublime symbolism of Masonry, or to understand and profit by many of its purest and best precepts; still he can properly be made a Mason, and being so made, it should be the object of the craft to elevate and enlighten him. He comes in seeking light, and is most certainly a fit subject to receive it.

We present from under the head of New Jersey:

The Grand Master adverts with just pride to an instance of the practicability of masonic work, which occurred during the past year. On the second of March, in a great gale, a vessel was stranded two miles from shore off Barnegat bay. Two hours afterward she bilged, the sea breaking in wild waves fifteen feet over her, and in a short time afterward she was a fantastic iceberg with half frozen men clinging to her rigging. A brother of Mariner's Lodge of Barnegat was casually attracted to the peculiar position of the boat. He watched it for a moment, when, behold, a signal! An instant later it was repeated, and again. It was the masonic signal of distress! Our seafaring brethren called for help not in vain. He who saw their significant appeal delayed not, but flew to the nearest life-saving station for assistance. Meanwhile the crew, six in all, seeking safety, had floated a boat and were out upon the angry waters, while their vessel fast went to pieces. They were unable to row to shore, and drifted helplessly toward the open sea. But soon strong men, with willing hands and all useful appliances, were able to compass their relief and brought them safe to shore, exhausted and badly frozen, but with blessings for the brother who had seen their saving sign.

Bro. A. H. White, Rock Hill, elected M. · W. · Grand Master.

Bro. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, reëlected Grand Secretary,

TENNESSEE—1888.

The Seventy-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held at Nashville, Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 1888.

Bro. E. Caswell A. Goodloe, M. · W. · G. · M. ·, presiding.

Three hundred and thirty-four lodges represented.

Five hundred and thirty-one on the roll.

Twelve Past Grand Masters present.

Four corner stones were laid and one masonic hall dedicated during the year under the auspices of the Grand Lodge.

Under the head of physical qualifications,*the Grand Master says:

The only inquiry on that point should be, is the applicant capable of receiving and imparting the ritual of Masonry? And of this each lodge is the sole and proper judge, observing the landmarks, constitution and edicts.

On ritualism, he says:

For many years we have bestowed our labor and our means upon the ritual, seeking nicety of expression and uniformity of phraseology. While this is not to be despised, on the contrary is commendable, yet when we make this the leading feature of our system it occurs to me that we fall far short of the original intendment of this ancient and honorable institution.

* * * * *

I am certain that I do not underestimate the value of the thoroughly competent ritualist, yet it has occurred to me that we need lectures upon the fundamental principles of the institution—the doctrines it is intended to inculcate.

For example, why could not our lodges be required at each meeting to appoint some competent brother to lecture upon some one of the cardinal virtues—as patience, temperance, fortitude, truth, etc.—as well as to give the ritual of some degree?

“A Grand Lodge of sorrow was held in honor of the late John S. Dashiell, Past Grand Master.”

A very excellent report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by—we guess Bro. Frank M. Smith. No name is attached, but Bro. Smith made the report the year before, hence our guess. It is a good report anyhow; Minnesota receives a very graceful notice and is complimented by copious extracts from P. : G. : M. : Gove's address.

Bro. Henry R. Ingersoll, Knoxville, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. John Frizzell, Nashville, reëlected Grand Secretary.

Bro. W. A. Clendening, Nashville, Assistant Grand Secretary.

Bro. F. M. Smith, Jackson, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

TEXAS—1887.

The Fifty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held at Houston, Dec. 13, 14 and 15, 1887.

Bro. A. J. Rose, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Two hundred and thirty-nine lodges represented.

Six hundred and fifty on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

Four dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master decided that he had no power to grant dispensations in cases of physical disqualifications.

Seven corner stones laid during the year under the auspices of the Grand Lodge.

Decisions reported by the Grand Master were of local interest. We present one made by the deputy:

Question. Does a slight rupture disqualify a candidate for degrees, he being otherwise eligible?

Answer. No; provided the rupture would not prevent the party from being placed in possession of the ancient landmarks, and to exemplify the same to be recognized as a member of the craft.

The proceedings occupy one hundred and fifty-four pages of the book before us, and the book entire comprises seven hundred and thirty-five pages. Verily a ponderous volume.

We find much interesting matter in the proceedings; particularly the reports of the Grievance Committee, but nothing that requires reproduction or comment.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of the proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, and is the joint production of the chairman, Bro. Geo. W. Tyler, and Bro. T. M. Mathews.

As to pay rolls, under the head of Arkansas, we find:

The above proves just what we have elsewhere said more than once, that the mileage and per diem (pay roll) system, as it usually exists in the Grand Lodges, will sooner or later bankrupt them, unless, like Pennsylvania, it has a very large surplus to fall back upon. Besides, we believe that the tendency of the whole thing is demoralizing. We do not wish to be misunderstood. What we object to is the system in effect in

some Grand Lodges which pays the delegates of the subordinates, and Grand Officers, for their attendance as delegates, and for which in return the lodges receive little, if any, benefit.

As to the powers of a lodge U. : D. : , we find under Connecticut:

If the lodge U. : D. : *is a lodge*, it should have all the rights guaranteed any other lodge. The Grand Master has no right to issue a charter; that is a right belonging to the Grand Lodge alone, because it has never delegated it to any other. But the Grand Lodge *gives* to the Grand and Deputy Grand Masters the right to put a lodge to work under dispensation during the "interim" for the convenience of the brethren. The lodge is on trial, and if, when the Grand Lodge meets, the lodge record shows that it is worthy, it receives a charter. And surely if it have the right to make a Mason, there can be given no good reason why it should not affiliate one, in fact do whatever any other lodge may do. The "making Masons" is surely the most important of, or looked after more closely than all its work.

We hold that a lodge U. : D. : is the creature of the Grand Master, having only such powers or privileges as are deputed to it. This is an inherent right of the office and of which it can not be deprived by constitutions. As he delegates certain parties with certain named authorities it follows that a lodge U. : D. : can not affiliate members without his permission.

Under the head of Illinois, commenting on our late Bro. Gurney's report, we find:

We are sorry to see that Bro. Gurney, usually so sound an orthodox, carries his "prerogative" notions so far as to advocate "that a Grand Master has the power and authority to suspend a master from the rights of the fraternity." * * * But, brethren, just think how dangerous to the fraternity would be the admission of such a doctrine

The constitution of Minnesota and that of several other Grand Lodges recognizes such power, and we have yet to learn—in over forty years experience—of the first instance in which the authority has been abused.

Copious extracts are made from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, among which we find:

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson presents the report on Foreign Correspondence, which is a very readable paper, but would have been improved had Texas been honored by a notice.

Texas was not noticed because not received. The Grand Lodge of Minnesota and the writer retain too lively a recollection of the courtesies extended to our late Grand Master Braden and to his widow and children to slight the Grand Lodge of Texas. The lodge at San Antonio delegated a brother to accompany the remains of our Grand Master, his widow and two little children to Minnesota. The Grand Lodge paid bills of expenses *en route*. Minnesota incidentally learned of payments, and sent the amount to the Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge promptly ordered the money returned with "The Grand Lodge of Texas does not do that kind of business." There is a warm corner in the hearts of the Masons of Minnesota for those of Texas.

Whew! we must leave this most interesting report.

Bro. Anson Rainey, Waxahachie, elected M. . W. . Grand Master.

Bro. T. W. Hudson, Houston, reelected Grand Secretary.

UTAH—1888.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Utah was held at Salt Lake City, Jan. 17 and 18, 1888.

Bro. P. L. Williams, M. . W. . G. . M. ., presiding.

Eight lodges in the jurisdiction; each was represented.

Seven Past Grand Masters present.

From the address of the Grand Master, we select, from under the head of Masonic Law:

I have, however, been importuned in two or three instances to give opinions as Grand Master upon matters so utterly frivolous in their nature that they were almost ridiculous. In answering the parties soliciting an opinion in these instances, I admonished them that they should desist from writing on such frivolous topics, or attempt to bring them into prominence, or make them subjects of controversy. I mention this not so much for my own as for the benefit of my successors. Some good-meaning people are so constituted that with the slightest encouragement they will insist in making mountains out of mole hills, and create an irritation and discord where there is no real cause for complaint.

Electioneering for office:

It is a cardinal tenet of our fraternity that there is to be no personal striving for advancement; that merit alone should be the passport to

official positions. To have the respect, esteem and confidence of our brethren to be properly qualified for and occupy an official position in a lodge or in a Grand Lodge, is an object that any member may feel a just pride in obtaining. But in order to enjoy this honor to its fullest extent the office should in every instance seek the brother and not the brother the office. If members of our fraternity would be content to qualify themselves for discharging the duties of whatever office may be within the gift of the craft, and leave the question of selection to be determined solely by appreciation of the fitness for it, there would then be heard no just complaint of the means adopted in securing the election, and none but friendly and fraternal criticism as to the manner of discharging the duties of the office; but once let intrigue, partisanship, and the desire to lift someone up, irrespective of his merit or fitness, or to pull another down by reason of some dislike, or wrong, real or imaginary, previously inflicted by that person, and we have at once in the lodge all the conditions that go to characterize the worst phases of political contention, and that unworthy striving for power and place which has made the pursuit of politics a reproach.

The Committee on Grand Master's Address say:

We can not close this report without an expression of hearty approval of the timely and well considered remarks of the M. W. Grand Master tending the evil of electioneering for office; we look upon it as an undignified and un-masonic offense that should be frowned upon by all true Masons. Instances have been known where Masons not belonging to this Grand Lodge have circulated among its members on this floor trying to influence their votes for or against this or that candidate for office. Such conduct should not be tolerated for a moment, and no self-respecting Mason will allow himself to be influenced in such manner.

The Grand Secretary reports the value of Grand Lodge property at \$9,650, and moneys in the treasury, \$13,195.78.

Grand Secretary Diehl, like Bro. Parvin, of Iowa, and Bro. Carter, of New York, makes a specialty of a library. He says:

"I love my books; they are companions dear,
Sterling in worth, friendship most sincere;
Here talk I with the wise in ages gone,
And with the nobly gifted in our own;
If love, joy, laughter, sorrow please my mind,
Love, joy, grief, laughter in my books I find."

Seven thousand two hundred and fifty-four volumes in the library! When will Minnesota equal it?

A committee thus deservedly compliments the Grand Secretary:

We of Utah think we have just cause to be proud of our Grand Secretary, who, in the triple capacity of secretary, librarian, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, has brought our little jurisdiction of eight lodges up into the front rank of Grand Lodges in this country by his unwearied zeal in keeping us before the world of Masonry, and enlightening our brethren in other lands upon our peculiar situation and struggles.

The difficulty between the Grand Lodges of Utah and Nevada has been settled; peace and harmony were restored amid general rejoicing.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges. Suffice to say that is the handiwork of Bro. Christopher Diehl.

Under the head of Illinois, we find:

"God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men, whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men, whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men, who possess opinions and a will;
Men, who have honor; Men, who will not lie;
Men, who can stand before the demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty, and in private thinking,
For, while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions, and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps!
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps."

As to rituals, under the head of Maine, he says:

We neither would object to a guide book in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Utah. It would do away with many disputes concerning the correctness of the standard work. Men are liable to forget, and we have noticed more than once that our Grand Lecturer and Board of Custodians agreed to disagree, until a new Grand Lecturer came on top and insisted upon the adoption of his ideas. We confess that the ritual never troubled us much, and it does not now, consequently we have no right to criticise; at the same time we wager dollars against dimes that none of our Utah ritualists have the standard work as adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1874. But whether they have it or not matters but little. Masonry does not depend upon the ritual alone; it is its spirit that makes it so grand and sublime; take that from it and its real value is gone, no matter in what language its ritual is clothed. If we had the power we

would insist upon a uniformity in all the O. B.'s, signs, etc., or, as it is termed in the fifth landmark, "the modes of recognition;" the lectures and some of the minor ceremonies we would leave to the master entirely. We have seen and heard masters who would not be guided by the ritual, and whenever they conferred a degree the lodge room was filled, while those masters who would deliver the stereotyped lectures had empty benches. We are almost certain that thousands of our brethren have had the same experience.

Of P.: G.: M.: Gove he says:

When, in 1884, after M.: W.: Bro. R. H. Gove had been commissioned Grand Representative of Utah near Minnesota, we received his letter of acceptance of the office, we noticed at once that the brother was a power in Masonry. Our opinion then formed has been strengthened through frequent correspondence since. We know him like a book. He is a whole-souled Mason, whose noble heart is brimful of genuine masonic principles. We do not subscribe to all his opinions, but knowing that each one of them is so much a part of his own self we respect them.

While Bro. Diehl is an enthusiastic Mason, considerable of an antiquarian, yet he does not go much on tradition. Under head of Texas, he says:

We confess though that it would be a tough job for us to believe that Adam or Noah, or any of their cotemporaries, or other great men of the long ago, were the originators of our fraternity, but if it is an absolute necessity to do so in order to keep pace with the advancement of the nineteenth century, and not to be looked upon and pointed at by our fraters of the pen as a revolutionist, or, what is worse, a know-nothing, we will believe that too. In that case, however, we have a story in reserve that applies to our belief in this particular: An English physician told a German physician of a wonderful surgical operation he had seen performed in London. The German's question whether he (the English doctor) had seen it performed himself and with his own eyes having been answered in the affirmative, the German scratched his head and said: "Well, I believe it; but I must say that if I had seen it myself, I would not believe it."

Bro. Samuel Paul elected M.: W.: Grand Master.

Bro. Christopher Diehl reelected Grand Secretary, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; each of Salt Lake City.

VERMONT — 1888.

The Ninety-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington, June 13 and 14, 1888.

Bro. Alfred A. Hall, M. · W. · G. · M. ·, presiding.

Eighty-six lodges represented.

One hundred and three on the roll.

Four Past Grand Masters present.

Among the decisions reported we note:

1. It is the constitutional right of the master and wardens, if they can not attend the Grand Lodge, to constitute their own proxies with the same forms and privileges as they would enjoy if personally present.

* * * * *

4. A Master Mason in good standing, holding a regular dimit, may apply for membership to any lodge in this state, no matter whether he resides within or without the state.

5. A *student* whose parents reside in another jurisdiction, attaining majority in this state, may petition for the degrees, providing he has lived in the state one full year just preceding his application, and has legally adopted the place when he presents his petition as his residence.

* * * * *

8. Where a brother was dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, in another jurisdiction, and subsequently his lodge surrendered its charter, the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction said lodge was located has the right to insist upon the payment of the amount in arrear before granting a certificate to take the place of a dimit, and a lodge in this jurisdiction can not act upon a petition for affiliation until accompanied by such certificate. The question of the validity of dropping from the roll, or its effect upon a member's standing, is not involved.

* * * * *

10. After a ballot has been declared and a lodge closed, the Grand Master has no power upon the application of the party or parties claiming to have cast the black ball or balls to order the ballot opened, or grant a dispensation allowing the petitioner to renew his petition without waiting the time prescribed by the by-laws.

11. The general law in regard to physical qualifications recognized in this state requires that the candidate be able to conform to all the ceremonies, and to do the work. Any maim or infirmity that prevents this renders a person physically ineligible.

12. The Grand Lodge alone has power to establish or alter the jurisdiction of its subordinates.

* * * * *

14. Although our constitution is silent upon the subject, I understand it to be a part of the unwritten law of Masonry that a person who can neither read nor write is ineligible.

If memory serves us right, the portrait of P. : G. : M. : N. B. Haswell that adorns the present volume is an excellent likeness. We had the honor of his acquaintance upward of forty years ago. He was Grand Master of Vermont from 1829 to 1846, during the Morgan excitement, and fearlessly sustained his position as a Mason.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held and the corner stone of the "Bennington Battle Monument" laid. Eloquent addresses were made by the Governor, Grand and Past Grand Masters, etc.

We regret that we have not room to extract from the historical data.

The decease of P. : G. : M. : L. C. Butler, Foreign Correspondent, was announced and tribute paid to his memory by several members of the Grand Lodge, closing with:

"So when a good man dies
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the path of men."

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence we select:

In relation to the question of joint occupancy of halls, your committee are of the opinion that a masonic hall, whether dedicated or not, should not be occupied by other organizations, or used for other than masonic purposes.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of the proceedings of forty-nine Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included.

Bro. L. C. Butler was engaged upon the report when he was taken with his last illness, and it was finished by Bro. Marsh O. Perkins.

Under Iowa, Bro. Butler said:

Yes, Bro. Parvin, suspension for non-payment of dues is of modern origin. Within our own recollection no regular dues were required by any lodge in this jurisdiction. The brethren present, if "refreshments"

were ordered, paid what they called "evening dues," but non-payment was not punished by suspension, or in any other way. It was all voluntary.

Under the head of Maine, Bro. Perkins says:

Vermont holds that the junior warden is something more than a nominal accuser. He is a member of the lodge, and as such has individual rights which can not be taken from him, because by the suffrages of his brethren he has been elected to the South. By virtue of his office he is expected to present the charges and act as prosecutor. But his right as an individual member of the lodge can not be taken from him. If, however, the junior warden is the real as well as the nominal accuser, he must retire when the vote upon question of guilt is taken.

Bro. Alfred A. Hall, St. Albans, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Lavant M. Read, Bellows Falls, Grand Secretary; were both reelected.

Bro. Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

VIRGINIA—1887.

The One Hundred and Tenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia was held at Richmond, Dec. 12, 13 and 14, 1887.

Bro. Wm. F. Drinkard, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and thirty-six lodges represented.

Two hundred and forty-one on the roll.

Four Past Grand Masters present.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Another of our old masonic friends gone home. Bro. Peyton S. Coles, Grand Lecturer and P. : G. : M. : of Virginia, died June 25, 1887. Genial, urbane, dignified, Bro. Cole belonged to the school of old fashioned Virginia gentlemen. His masonic life for upward of twenty years demonstrated that he loved Masonry.

Of commanding presence, none that ever met could easily forget him. Little did we think, when we last met at the triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment at St. Louis, that we should be called upon to notice his decease. Virginia mourns; we sympathize.

The Grand Master had attended the centennial of two lodges, that of Fredericksburg, No. 4, in which George Washington was initiated, and of Richmond-Randolph, No. 19:

By the way, let me add that when Gen. Lafayette was in this country in 1824, he visited both Fredericksburg Lodge and Richmond-Randolph Lodge, as their records show, and was received with all the honors due him. At the centennial celebration of the Richmond-Randolph Lodge the record book for 1824 was opened upon the altar, and there were to be seen, in their own handwriting, the signatures of Gen. Lafayette and his son and their traveling companion, as well as the signatures of brethren of the lodge who were proud to avail themselves of the opportunity to sign their names in such distinguished company.

The Grand Master laid three corner stones during the year, Knights Templar acting as escort to the Grand Lodge.

Ground has been purchased and paid for and the preliminaries taken for the erection of a temple in Richmond.

Notwithstanding Bro. W. F. Drinkard's elevation to the Grand East, he continues to adorn the reportorial corps, and presented another of his learned reports on Foreign Correspondence.

Under the head of California, he said:

* * * One Grand Lodge is not bound by the decisions or laws of its predecessor in the same Grand Jurisdiction. If it were bound by them, it might not be able to repeal them. A Grand Lodge can properly make regulations and consent to be bound by them.

Under the head of Iowa, we find:

We would say to Bro. Parvin that in Virginia each brother who receives the Master Mason's degree is told that he has the privilege of becoming a member of the lodge conferring the degree (when the work is not done for some other lodge). He chooses for himself the lodge with which he will affiliate. Of course, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he becomes a member of the lodge that made him a Master Mason. Why should brethren not be allowed that privilege? They are allowed to withdraw their membership at will, provided they owe no dues and no charges have been or are about to be brought against them. The moment they declare themselves members of a lodge they acquire the right to withdraw that membership. We repeat then, why not allow them to decide at first for themselves of what lodge they will become members?

The same custom prevails in Massachusetts.

Again, as to Grand Master's decisions:

In Virginia, we would add, though a Grand Master's decision, approved by the Grand Lodge, does not bind his successors in the office of Grand Master, it is binding upon all the other Masons in the state until changed by the Grand Lodge, or by a new Grand Master.

Under the head of Minnesota, he says, as we have always claimed:

In Virginia, a brother voting a black ballot may disclose the fact; and we can not think of any good reason why the same rule should not obtain in all Grand Jurisdictions. *Cessante ratione cessat ipea et lex.* Ceasing the reason of the rule, the rule ceases.

And again:

This is no new doctrine in Virginia. We require a profane who has been rejected to apply to the same lodge for initiation (if to any) so long as he resides within its jurisdiction; but when he leaves that jurisdiction we make no further claim upon him. We pursue no man to the ends of the earth.

That was it exactly, Bro. Drinkard; the proceedings were not and have not been received, and when we come to bind, we will be obliged to call upon our good brother Isaacs to help us out, and lay us under further obligations, as he did a short time since, in furnishing for our gallery pictures of Grand Masters of Virginia of the long ago.

Bro. William F. Drinkard, M. : W. : Grand Master and also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

Bro. William B. Isaacs, Grand Secretary, were each reëlected; both of Richmond.

WISCONSIN—1888.

The Forty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was held at Milwaukee, June 12, 13 and 14, 1888.

Bro. Eugene S. Elliott, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and eighty-five lodges represented.

Two hundred and thirty-four on the roll.

Eight Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

Question 10. Can a brother who is called upon to testify at a masonic trial, refuse to testify upon the ground that if he knows anything rela-

tive to the case he has received it on the third point of fellowship, and can not therefore disclose it?

Answer. Information received in the manner stated should be kept inviolate, and no masonic court should undertake to force a disclosure.

Question 11. On any vote taken by aye and nay, has a brother who finds or declares that he has voted erroneously a right to have his vote changed, if demanded immediately after the result of the vote has been announced?

Answer. One who wishes to change his vote should have the privilege of doing so, but only before the result of the vote has been announced.

The establishment of a home for destitute widows and orphans is receiving considerable attention in various Grand Lodges. Grand Master Elliott takes a very practical view of the question. He says:

It would seem as if at the present time an expensive establishment for the purpose of receiving and caring for the destitute ones would be an outlay not justified by immediate needs. The outlay required for the incidental expenses connected with all such establishments would be, where there are so few to receive its benefits, unduly large in proportion to the charity actually dispensed * * * .

A candidate initiated in Sharon Lodge removed to the jurisdiction of Clinton Lodge, and made application for the remaining degrees; Sharon Lodge surrendered jurisdiction, but Clinton Lodge rejected the application. *Query:* Which lodge retains jurisdiction? The Committee on Jurisprudence say:

If Sharon Lodge surrendered jurisdiction to Clinton Lodge, Clinton Lodge acquired jurisdiction of the candidate, and its action rejecting the candidate does not restore jurisdiction of the candidate to Sharon Lodge; but Clinton Lodge retains jurisdiction until duly surrendered, as provided by the constitution and masonic law.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. Duncan McGregor; a very readable paper.

Bro. Myron Reed, Waupaca, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. John W. Laflin, Milwaukee, reelected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Duncan McGregor, Platteville, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

WYOMING—1887.

The Thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was held at Rawlins, Dec. 6, 1887.

Bro. N. R. Davis, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Four lodges represented.

Eight on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Special communications of the Grand Lodge were held for laying the corner stone of the capitol at Cheyenne and a court house at Sundance.

Five hundred and sixty-eight Masons in the jurisdiction.

Receipts, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Transactions, usual routine of local interest.

A very good report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. W. L. Kuykendall, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty two Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota not included.

Bro. N. R. Davis, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. W. R. Kuykendall, Grand Secretary, were both reëlected; each of Cheyenne.

ALABAMA—1888.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery, Dec. 3, 4 and 5, 1888.

Bro. Myles J. Greene, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

One hundred and ninety lodges represented.

Four hundred and fifty-seven on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year,

Among the decisions reported, we note:

4. A Master Mason who connects himself with the Mormon church but does not teach, practice nor believe in polygamy does not commit a masonic offense.

5. A lodge working U. : D. : can not elect either one of its first three officers.

* * * * *

7. When a ballot for initiation, advancement or membership has been twice passed, resulting in the appearance of a black ball each time, it is the duty of the master to declare the petitioner rejected, and no subsequent ballot should be taken at that communication.

8. When an application for advancement has been rejected, the applicant may renew his petition at any subsequent communication, unless forbidden by a by-law.

* * * * *

11. A Master Mason who makes improper illicit proposals to a lady is guilty of a masonic offense.

12. A Master Mason who declared that he blackballed a worthy candidate because the lodge had previously rejected a friend of his is guilty of conduct unbecoming a Mason. Such an one has grossly violated the fourth "cardinal virtue," is a stranger to the principles of Masonry, and should have no more place among us.

In our last report we stated that we had just heard that our old friend Bro. Daniel Sayre, Grand Secretary, had died a few days previous. In the proceedings before us we find an elegant tribute to his memory reported by a committee. Bro. Sayre was appointed Grand Secretary on the death of Bro. Pfister in 1857, and was elected at each subsequent communication, having served in that office thirty-two years. Born in 1808; died, 1888.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges — those of Minnesota included — was presented by our old friend Bro. P. J. Pillans.

Our report, notwithstanding all our care, is assuming undue proportions, and we can not present all that we wish from Bro. Pillans.

As to the burial of non-affiliates, under California, he says:

When the writer of this was Grand Master, along in 1876, he ruled "that a lodge, if it wishes, may perform the last rites for an unaffiliated Mason. No law forbids it." The Grand Lodge of Alabama, however, thought differently. In this connection the following is copied because I am still of opinion that that is but an act of masonic charity. We should not shut up all the avenues to the heart, lest it become hardened by non-use.

In Minnesota the matter is discretionary with the lodges.

Under Minnesota, he says:

The address of Grand Master John H. Brown, is, perhaps, the fullest and most complete that it has ever been the pleasure of this writer to peruse. The style is clear and the reasons urged by him for his positions conclusive.

Such kind words, coming from one of Bro. Pillans' experience, will be cheering to P. : G. : M. : Brown, who is, and has been for several months, confined to his bed.

Bro. Henry H. Brown, Birmingham, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Myles J. Greene, Montgomery, elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. P. J. Pillans, Mobile, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

ARKANSAS—1888.

The Forty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was held at Little Rock, Nov. 27 and 28, 1888.

Bro. W. H. Gee, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Three hundred and fourteen lodges represented.

Four hundred and sixty-eight on the roll.

Nine Past Grand Masters present.

Seven dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

Corner stones for a court house, Methodist church and three masonic halls were laid under the auspices of the Grand Lodge during the year.

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. George E. Dodge, for many years chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee, presented his resignation in writing. "It was with reluctance that anyone would move its acceptance." We regret to part with Bro. Dodge; his reports were always well conceived, kind and courteous.

Bro. R. H. Taylor, Hot Springs, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, reelected Grand Secretary.

After the close of the session the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge was celebrated. We regret that we can not give selections from the speeches made on the occasion, or of the poetry recited.

ARIZONA—1888.

The Seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arizona was held at Prescott, Nov. 13, 14 and 15, 1888.

Bro. Francis A. Shaw, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Six lodges represented—all in the jurisdiction.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master is a well written document.

The craft appears to be in a prosperous condition.

Transactions, the usual routine of local interest.

Bro. Morris Goldwater, Prescott, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. M. P. Freeman elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. Geo. J. Roskruge, "Acting Grand Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed," both of Tucson.

GEORGIA—1888.

The One Hundred and Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia was held at Macon, Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1, 1888.

Bro. John S. Davidson, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Two hundred and seventy lodges represented.

Three hundred and twenty-three on the roll.

Two Past Grand Masters present.

Two dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

There were five corner stones laid under the auspices of the Grand Lodge during the year.

From the decisions reported, we select:

* * * * *

3. A man, after being made a Mason, loses one of his legs. He is eligible to the office of master of his lodge. The disqualification from such a misfortune applies only to membership and not to office.

4. In all elections by ballot blanks are not counted in making up the result, unless the by-laws of the lodge prescribe some different rule.

5. An applicant being within 36 hours of 21 years of age, filed his petition to be made a Mason. The lodge laid it on the table until the expiration of the 36 hours and then desired to entertain it. *Held*, illegal.

The petition for Masonry can not legally be made by one not 21 years of age at the date he applies. If it could be legally laid on the table for 36 hours, it could be for a year or more, and a person of any age could apply.

6. A Mason who wilfully removes from the ballot box all the black ballots, so as to prevent a full and free exercise of the right of ballot, is guilty of a high crime against Masonry, and, if convicted should be recommended for expulsion.

7. A Mason is guilty of fornication or adultery with a lewd woman who is known to him at the time he committed the offense to be the daughter of a Mason. *Held*, that the want of chastity in the woman does not change the masonic offense.

8. Masonry does not recognize any side degrees and does not attempt to exercise any jurisdiction over them. It can only punish its members for any improper use of its secret work in connection with such degrees.

Relative to electioneering for masonic office, we find the following in the address:

The United Grand Lodge of England, at its quarterly communication held in June last, took decided and proper action upon the subject of electioneering for office, which at different times has demanded it, has not received masonic condemnation. In England the Grand Treasurer had charges preferred against him to the effect that while the canvass for his office was proceeding as required by masonic law, he employed a man to solicit votes for him, as well as to distribute invitations to a banquet to be given to his supporters.

* * * * *

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge emphatically condemn any entertainment or other inducement given to influence brethren by any candidate for office in the Grand Lodge.” The seal of condemnation thus applied we trust may effectually prevent a repetition of the offense, and the example so wisely presented by the great mother lodge should be cheerfully and closely followed by every lodge, Grand and subordinate, in the masonic world.

The Grand Master concludes his address with:

“When the Great Master comes to view his own,
Reclaim his gavel and resume his throne;
When through the temple chambers rings the word
That Hiram and his willing builders heard;
What will he find? in all this brotherhood,
Where thousands stand, where myriads have stood,
What will he find?

“Of every tongue on earth’s extended bound,
 In every land our brotherhood is found;
 Rising to *labor* with the awakening East;
 Sinking to *slumber* with the darkening West;
 Leading our sons as we ourselves were led;
 Laying in honored graves our quiet dead;
These will he find?”

“Brothers, if here to-day our chief were found,—
 If now, at yonder door, were heard the sound,—
 If, in the East, in oriental hue,
 Grand Master Solomon should meet the view,—
 What welcomes, loud and loyal, should he have;
 Absent and mourned so long in Sion’s grave?
 Would it were so; would it were mine to say,
 ‘Behold, O King, thy brethren! Day by day,
 Through countless years, our sires blew up the flame
 Of love fraternal for thy honored name!
 And we, obedient sons, have fanned the light,
 And done the labor with both skill and might.’”

The Grand Lodge directed the preparation of a “Lodge Manual,” to contain forms for public masonic ceremonies, etc.

Bro. W. S. Ramsey presented the report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota receives a very courteous notice.

“Bleak hills of the Northwest” is good, Bro. Ramsey. Why, there are hardly hills enough in Minnesota to relieve the monotony of prairie; anything but bleak this winter.

Bro. John S. Davidson, Augusta, M.: W.: Grand Master.

Bro. A. M. Wolihin, Macon, Grand Secretary; were both re-elected.

OHIO—1888.

The Seventy-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held at Toledo, Oct. 23 and 24, 1888.

Bro. S. Stacker Williams, M.: W.: G.: M.:, presiding.

Four hundred and fifty-seven lodges represented.

Five hundred and forty-five on the roll.

Four Past Grand Masters present.

Three dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The address of the Grand Master is a practical business document, detailing in full a report of his official acts, all of which were approved by the Grand Lodge.

The anticipation of trouble at the annual communication happily was not realized. Circulars sent out by irresponsible parties, and newspaper articles widely disseminated, had but little effect.

Fortunately the Grand Master had the nerve to apply the pruning knife, and it proved efficacious in reclaiming many of those who had forgotten the lesson of the masonic slipper.

Some portions of the Grand Master's address were referred to three of the prominent committees, acting jointly. From the report we select:

The undersigned Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, Grievances, and Charters and Dispensations, acting jointly, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the installations of certain officers in subordinate lodges whose installation had been forbidden, insubordination on the part of some such lodges, and actions brought in the secular courts against the Grand Master, begs leave to submit the following joint report:

The subject under consideration naturally divides itself into four inquiries:

1. Did the Grand Master have any authority in masonic law for his actions in the premises?
2. If so, was this authority properly exercised in each given case?
3. What motive or spirit prompted a resort to the civil courts of the state by certain lodges, and what is the effect on our fraternity of these injunction cases?
4. What action, if any, should now be taken by this Grand Lodge in each of the given cases?

Of these in their order:

I.

Addressing ourselves to the first inquiry, we find that the constitution of the Grand Lodge, Article IX., provides, among other things: "The M. W. Grand Master has the power, at his discretion, to assemble any subordinate lodge, and to preside therein, inspect its work, and require a strict conformity to the rules and regulations of the order." This authority of the Grand Master is plenary, and in these and other jurisdictions has been repeatedly, and is constantly, exercised. In the exercise of his power the Grand Master has often, in this state, suspended officers, and in a variety of ways exerted a supervisory care, and has again and again enforced obedience to the rules, regulations, edicts and decisions of the Grand Body.

* * * * *

The Grand Master has the undoubted power, and in many cases it is his duty, to forbid the installation of elected officers, until the charges against them can be duly investigated.

The inherent power of the Grand Master must be preserved in all its original vigor. He stands superior to the lodge, and the latter must obey his authority, respect his order, yield to his objection, and comply with his requirements, made in the discharge of his official duty.

If a subordinate lodge, officer or member thereof feels aggrieved, it or he must come for redress to this Grand Lodge. In our order, as well as in all institutions, judicial and executive, sovereignty so far as its votaries are concerned, must, from necessity, reside somewhere. With us it resides in this Grand Lodge. During vacation it abides with the Grand Master, subject, however, to be reviewed by this Grand Body, *and by this Grand Body only.*

II.

Our constitution, therefore, reposing this power in the Grand Master, we next inquire: "Did he exercise it properly?" All the cases brought before us depend upon the same principles, and we do not deem it necessary, in this part of our report, to consider them separately.

The Grand Lodge last year decided, in the most emphatic manner, that certain organizations, then claiming to be masonic, and thus hurtful to our fraternity, were, in fact, "irregular, illegal and unmasonic, and should not be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under obedience to this Grand Lodge." Substantially the same question was decided in the same way by this Grand Lodge the year previous. It is not necessary to review this decision; the question is settled, and is no longer open to discussion.

* * * * *

III.

There were five injunction suits brought against the Grand Master, three of which were brought by individuals, and two were brought by subordinate lodges, and it is proper for us now to consider what motive or spirit prompted a resort to the civil courts by the members of subordinate lodges.

* * * * *

If the Grand Master makes any requirement unwise, improper or wrong, the fullest remedy is afforded in our masonic tribunals. For the aggrieved member or the injured lodge, access to the Grand Lodge is open and easy, and any error of the Grand Master will be, as it often has been, corrected by this Grand Lodge. It was the duty of these brethren and these lodges to refrain from any proceedings in the courts, and to wait with patience and to come with confidence to the supreme court of Masonry, this Grand Lodge now assembled.

* * * * *

Your committee are therefore constrained to find that the members or lodges who brought these actions were actuated by no desire to redress any wrong, but in pursuance of a settled plan to aid the interdicted Cerneaus in their warfare against legitimate Masonry.

* * * * *

IV.

* * * * *

We find that Bucyrus Lodge, No. 139, and Crawford Lodge, No. 443, shortly after the adjournment of the Grand Lodge, in obedience to the illegal circulars sent out, as before stated, in January last, without waiting to see whether the Grand Master would or would not make any order in regard to them, procured injunctions to issue, and held the writs ready to serve on the Grand Master should he dare to make any appearance in Crawford county. In August his proxy appeared, and they served the writs upon him.

We find that both these lodges were guilty of insubordination and rebellion, and recommend that the charters of both be arrested; and that both lodges be stricken from the rolls of this jurisdiction.

* * * * *

The first three divisions of the report were then considered and approved by the Grand Lodge with very little opposition.

On the fourth division a call of the roll was ordered, and it was adopted by a vote of 673 to 318 opposed.

From the report of the Grievance Committee:

This is an appeal from the decision of the Worshipful Master in refusing to allow a communication from a sister lodge to be read in his lodge; also, in ruling that under no circumstances could an appeal be taken from his decision.

Your committee are of the opinion that the decision of the Worshipful Master was correct, and, upon consideration of the appeal, we hold that the action of the master, in refusing to permit the paper in question to be read, was proper, and we recommend that his action be approved.

They are also of the opinion that no brother can be deprived of his right of appeal to this Grand Lodge.

The following preamble and "resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous *viva voce* vote:"

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge, at its annual communication in October, 1887, declared the bodies calling themselves "The Ancient Accepted Rite for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies," and commonly called the "*Cerneau Rite*," to be "irregular, illegal and unmasonic," and that they "ought not to be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under obedience to this Grand Lodge;" and

WHEREAS, Brethren subordinate to the authority of this Grand Lodge are still selling and conferring the Cerneau and other degrees, pronounced to be irregular, to Master Masons in this jurisdiction, and are thereby violating the laws of this Grand Body; therefore

Be it Resolved, That any Mason subordinate to the authority of this Grand Lodge, who shall hereafter take, or receive or communiaate, or be present at, or assist anyone to take or apply for said degrees, or any of them, shall be subject, after due trial under the code, to *expulsion* from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

A page in the proceedings is inscribed: "Honor to a Veteran," in consideration of the long services of Bro. John D. Caldwell, as Grand Secretary, on his retirement from office. He was first elected in 1837.

Bro. W. A. Cunningham, as is his wont, presented a well prepared and well digested report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a critical review of the proceedings of forty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota not included.

He says, in reply to Bro. Parvin's criticism of the manner of opening the Grand Lodge, and which has been our custom from the organization:

For a third of a century this "new departure," as Bro. Parvin calls it, has been in use in Ohio, and doubtless many years before; recognized, as it was, by the late M. : W. : Past Grand Masters George Rex and Thomas Sparrow, who, we undertake to say, were the peers of any Mason of their day; of other Grand Masters since, and doubtless by Past Grand Masters Dodds, Thrall, and Hubbard, who preceded them.

The plain, simple ceremony of the Grand Lodge of Ohio is pertinent and consistent. The Grand Master, as he has the right to do, opens a lodge of *Master Masons* in *ample form*, because he is officially present with his Grand Officers.

He appoints a Committee on Credentials, and upon their report that there are a constitutional number of members of the Grand Lodge present, by his order prayer is made by the Grand Chaplain (when convenient music may be provided), and the Grand Master then declares the Grand Lodge of Ohio in session and ready for business.

We would like to present further extracts, particularly his defense of Anderson, etc., but space forbids.

Bro. Leander Burdick, Toledo, elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati, elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. W. M. Cunningham, Newark, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

RHODE ISLAND—1888.

The Ninety-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" was held at Providence, May 21, 1888.

Bro. Rev. Wm. N. Ackley, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Thirty-two lodges represented.

Thirty-seven on the roll.

Five Past Grand Masters present.

Transactions, the usual routine of local interest.

During the year emergent communications were held "for paying the last tribute of respect" to P. : G. : M. : Ariel Ballou, died July 15, 1887, aged 82 years; P. : G. : M. : James Hutchinson, died Sept. 8, 1887, aged 87 years; Ebenezer B. White, Grand Tyler, died, Feb. 3, 1888, aged 81 years; John P. Luther, Grand Lecturer, died March 28, 1888, aged 56 years. Eulogies upon each of those brethren were presented to the Grand Lodge.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge from organization to 1820 have been reprinted (the Grand Lodge of Minnesota would be grateful for a copy) and provision made for a continuation of the reprint.

Bro. Rev. Wm. N. Ackley, Warren, M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. Edwin Barker, Providence, Grand Secretary; were both reëlected.

NEVADA—1888.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held at Virginia, June 12, 13 and 14, 1888.

Bro. A. L. Fitzgerald, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Eighteen lodges represented.

Twenty-four on the roll.

Three Past Grand Masters present.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted: "No lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees."

Transactions of local interest.

Bro. Robert L. Fulton presented a brief report on Foreign Correspondence. Minnesota is noticed.

- Bro. Wm. McMillan, Virginia, elected M. . W. . Grand Master.
Bro. C. N. Noteware, Carson, reelected Grand Secretary.
Bro. Robert L. Fulton, Reno, chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY—1888.

The Thirty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory was held at Port Townsend, June 13, 14, and 15, 1888.

Bro. Joseph Smith, M. . W. . G. . M. ., presiding.

Forty-four lodges represented.

Fifty-one on the roll.

Six Past Grand Masters present.

Five dispensations for new lodges issued during the year.

The Grand Master admonishes the young members:

I also see many strange faces, brethren who are meeting with us in Grand Lodge for the first time, who have come here anxious and willing to aid and assist in making laws and regulations for the government of the craft. Let me impress upon your minds, my young brethren, that you, for the first time, are entering upon no light or unimportant duty, and I admonish you to take lessons of wisdom from the gray-haired sires that you see here, who are now the patriarchs of the Grand Lodge, who have spent a lifetime working in the quarries to promote the best interests of the craft; for on you, my young brethren, must soon devolve the whole duty of making the laws and regulations for the government of the craft in this jurisdiction. These aged Masons will all soon be gathered to their fathers and you will be left to fill their places.

The Grand Secretary says, and we opine that he is not singular in that respect, that proceedings should be sent to outside parties when the postage accompanies the request:

I desire again to call attention to the never-ending and importunate appeals from parties outside of our jurisdiction for copies of our Grand Lodge proceedings, *free of cost*, to aid them in building up private libraries in their own individual interest. Such importunities are so frequent as to render them intolerable. Some go so far as to request full sets of our proceedings covering a period of thirty years, and to ask that they be sent to them "*free of cost*."

In all cases of exchange, or for the use of public libraries, or to further and promote public masonic interests, or to officers of high rank, in the

exercise of the functions of their office—to all such we take pleasure in extending the courtesy of supplying copies of our proceedings whenever so requested.

From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence we select, on the right of visitation:

That the act of visitation is a privilege only, must, upon reflection, be apparent to every intelligent Mason; because no one will question for one moment the soundness of the law which gives to members of the lodge the right to say who shall be with them and who shall not, which law can only exist so long as the act of visitation is regarded as a privilege.

If the act of visitation is to be regarded as an absolute right, then the unhappy and unmasonic predicament would occur wherein we would see the rights of the superior (the member) made subordinate to the rights of the inferior (the visitor), a condition of things we never hope to see.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive the petition for the degrees of Masonry from any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges, those of Minnesota included, was presented by Bro. T. M. Reed. A very interesting report, written in Bro. Reed's felicitous style; but as we have already exceeded our limits we must omit passages marked for extracts.

Bro. N. S. Porter elected M. : W. : Grand Master.

Bro. T. M. Reed reëlected Grand Secretary, and is also chairman Foreign Correspondence Committee; each of them of Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA—1888.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was held at Parkersburg, Nov. 13, 1888.

Bro. Charles H. Collier, M. : W. : G. : M. :, presiding.

Seventy-eight lodges represented.

One hundred and seventeen on the roll.

Four Past Grand Masters present.

Fivespecial communications for the laying of corner stones were held during the year, one of which was for a church of colored Baptists. Verily the world moves.

From the address of the Grand Master, we select:

A selfish man can never become a true Mason, because he can not realize the vital force of brotherly love. With him the soul of Masonry is left out. Its energy constitutes no part of his nature. As the union of the hearts of sixty millions of people in one grand national brotherhood has made our country the respected of all nationalities, so the union of the hearts of thousands of brethren for the grand object of disseminating the truths of masonic brotherhood has made Masonry a joy among the nations.

Among the decisions reported, we note:

Against the propriety of holding fairs and festivals in masonic halls under the sanction of the lodge for purposes of increasing their treasury.

* * * * *

It is competent for the senior warden or junior warden of a lodge U. D. to congregate the lodge and to exercise all the prerogatives of the Worshipful Master, he being absent, the same as if the lodge were chartered. If not competent to confer the degrees, he may transfer his jewel to a brother who is.

Decided that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia could not be opened in special communication in each of two towns upon the same day, these towns being three hundred miles apart.

A brother Worshipful Master was tried for a masonic offense and found not guilty. He afterward applied to court for a divorce from his wife and demanded a copy of the proceedings in the masonic trial to be used as testimony in court. The Worshipful Master of the lodge appealed to me to decide whether his refusal to grant the brother's demand was just.

Held, that the decision of the Worshipful Master was correct, that the lodge was not bound to furnish the copy of the proceedings in the masonic trial.

* * * * *

Decided that if the courts of our county demand the records of a lodge, they must be furnished. A competent brother should accompany them and furnish to courts such information as is needed. The records of a lodge should contain nothing but the business of the lodge.

* * * * *

Profane swearing is at any time a masonic offense.

A very excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a review of the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges,—those

of Minnesota included,—was presented by Bro. George W. Atkinson. Page is full!

Bro. Gustav Brown, Charlestown, elected M. . W. . Grand Master.

Bro, George W. Atkinson, Wheeling, reëlected Grand Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Chairman.

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Comprising all but those of California and New Mexico.

APPENDIX I.

DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES.

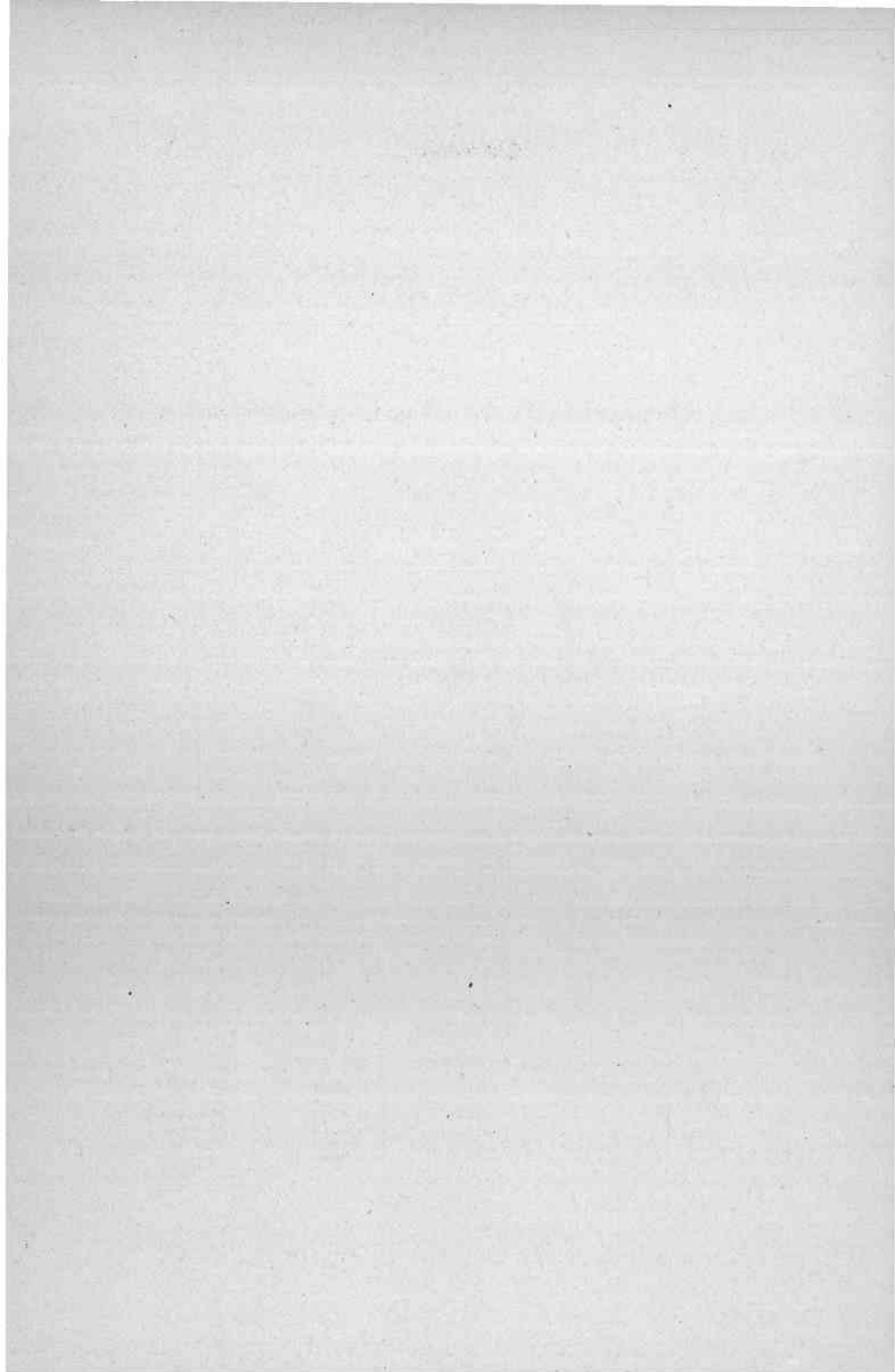
COMPILED FROM LATEST RETURNS.

STATE.	GRAND MASTER.	RESIDENCE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	Henry H. Brown.....	Birmingham.	Myles J. Greene.....	Montgomery
Arkansas.....	R. H. Taylor.....	Hot Springs.	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
Arizona.....	Morris Goldwater.....	Prescott.....	M. P. Freeman.....	Tucson.
Brit. Columbia..	Alex. R. Milne.....	Victoria.....	Henry Brown.....	Victoria.
Connecticut.....	J. H. Swartout.....	Stamford.....	Joseph K. Wheeler..	Hartford.
California.....	Hiram N. Bucker.....	Merced.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	S. Francisco.
Colorado.....	Wm. D. Todd.....	Denver.....	Ed. C. Parmelee.....	Pueblo.
Canada.....	R. T. Walkem.....	Kingston.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton.
Dist. Columbia..	Jesse W. Lee, Jr.....	Washington.....	Wm. R. Singleton.....	Washington.
Delaware.....	James S. Dobb.....	Wilmington.....	Wm. A. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
Dakota.....	J. Q. A. Braden.....	Aberdeen.....	Charles T. McCoy.....	Aberdeen.
Florida.....	N. R. Carter.....	Levyville.....	De Witt C. Dawkins..	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	John S. Davidson.....	Augusta.....	A. M. Wolihin.....	Macon.
Indiana.....	Isaac P. Leyden.....	New Albany.....	Wm. H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis
Illinois.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Iowa.....	Edwin C. Blackmar..	Burlington.....	T. S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids.
Idaho.....	John Hunter.....	Boise City.....	J. H. Wickersham.....	Boise City.
Indian Territory	John Rennie.....	Lehigh.....	Joseph S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Kentucky.....	James D. Black.....	Barboursville.....	H. B. Grant.....	Louisville.
Kansas.....	Geo. C. Kenyon.....	Abilene.....	John H. Brown.....	Kansas City.
Louisiana.....	Charles F. Buck.....	New Orleans.....	James C. Batchelor..	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Frank E. Sleeper.....	Sabastis.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Massachusetts...	Henry Endicott.....	Cambridge.....	Sereno D. Nickerson..	Boston.
Maryland.....	T. J. Shryock.....	Baltimore.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Michigan.....	Wm. B. Wilson.....	Muskegon.....	W. P. Innes.....	Gr'd Rapids..
Missouri.....	James P. Wood.....	New London.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	Wm. G. Paxton.....	Vicksburg.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Montana.....	Arthur C. Logan.....	Helena.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Manitoba.....	Thomas Clark.....	Winnipeg.....	Wm. G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
N. Hampshire...	Geo. M. Currier.....	Nashua.....	Geo. P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Robert M. Moore.....	Elizabeth.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New York.....	Frank R. Lawrence.....	New York.....	E. M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina..	Samuel H. Smith.....	Winston.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nebraska.....	Geo. B. France.....	York.....	Wm. R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Wm. McMillan.....	Virginia.....	C. N. Noteware.....	Carson.
New Mexico.....	A. H. Morehead.....	Silver City.....	A. A. Keen.....	E. Las Vegas.
Nova Scotia.....	David C. Moore.....	Stellarton.....	Benjamin Currin.....	Halifax.
New Brunswick..	James McNichol.....	St. John.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
Ohio.....	Leander Burdick.....	Toledo.....	J. M. Bromwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	Jacob Mayer.....	Portland.....	Frelon J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania...	Joseph Eichbaum.....	Pittsburgh.....	Michael Nesbitt.....	Philadelphia.
Pr. Ed. Island...	John Yeo.....	Port Hill.....	B. Wilson Higgs.....	Charlottet'n.
Quebec.....	H. L. Robertson.....	Waterloo.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island...	William N. Ackley.....	Warren.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina..	A. H. White.....	Rock Hill.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	Henry R. Ingersoll.....	Knoxville.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	Anson Rainey.....	Waxahachie.....	T. W. Hudson.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Abbot R. Haywood.....	Ogden.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt L. City.
Vermont.....	Alfred A. Hall.....	St. Albans.....	Lavant M. Read.....	Bellows Falls.
Virginia.....	Robt. T. Craighill.....	Lynchburg.....	Wm. B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Wisconsin.....	Myron Read.....	Waupaca.....	John W. Laflin.....	Milwaukee.
Washington Ty..	Nathan S. Porter.....	Olympia.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia...	Gustav Brown.....	Charleston.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Wyoming.....	Wm. Daley.....	Rawlins.....	W. L. Kuykendall.....	Cheyenne.

APPENDIX J.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GRAND LODGES.

TO			FROM	
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	STATE.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
George L. Kimball.....	Dardanelle.....	Alabama	C. H. Benton.....	Minneapolis..
Nathan Dikeman.....	Waterbury.....	Arkansas.....	Charles Griswold.....	St. Paul.
Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.....	Connecticut.....	George W. Prescott.....	
Henry M. Teller.....	Central.....	Colorado.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
A. A. Stevenson.....	Montreal.....	Canada.....	Edward W. Durant.....	Stillwater.
C. W. Hancock.....	Washington.....	Dist. Columbia.....		
C. C. King.....	Newark.....	Delaware.....	H. R. Denny.....	Carver.
George H. Hand.....	Yankton.....	Dakota.....	H. R. Wells.....	Preston.
Enos Wasgate.....	Jacksonville.....	Florida.....	E. P. Barnum.....	Sauk Centre.
Thos. W. Chandler.....	Atlanta.....	Georgia.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
William Hacker.....	Shelbyville.....	Indiana.....	William S. Combs.....	St. Paul.
Edward C. Pace.....	Ashley.....	Illinois	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Z. C. Luse.....	Iowa City.....	Iowa	Henry R. Wells.....	Preston.
George H. Davis.....	Boise City.....	Idaho.....	E. P. Barnum.....	Sauk Centre.
Florian H. Nash.....	Port Gibson.....	Indian Ter.....	R. H. Gove.....	Rochester.
Elisha S. Fitch.....	Flemingsburg.....	Kentucky.....		
John H. Spencer.....	Independence.....	Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Willmar.
J. O. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....		
J. H. Drummond.....	Portland.....	Maine.....	L. Z. Rogers.....	Waterville.
Hugh B. Jones.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....		
S. C. Coffinbury.....	Constantine.....	Michigan.....	Alphonso Barto.....	Sauk Centre.
Samuel H. Saunders.....	Oterville.....	Missouri.....		
Hugh McCowan.....	Winnipeg.....	Manitoba.....	I. P. Cummings.....	Winona.
Albert S. Batchellor.....	Littleton.....	N. Hampshire.....	John H. Brown.....	Willmar.
John C. Muirheid.....	Pennington.....	New Jersey.....	J. H. Thompson.....	Minneapolis..
Eugene Grissom.....	Raleigh.....	North Carolina.....		
Robert C. Jordan.....	Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	J. E. Finch.....	Hastings.
Thos. Walker.....	St. John.....	New Brunsw'k.....	James N. Castle.....	Stillwater.
Henry S. Jost.....	Lusenburg.....	Nova Scotia.....		
Ralph R. Rickley.....	Columbus.....	Ohio.....	W. T. Rigby.....	Clearwater.
Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....		
John P. Noyes.....	Stafford.....	Quebec.....	J. N. Castle.....	Stillwater.
Jon G. Golsworthy.....	Central Falls.....	Rhode Island.....	A. J. Edgerton.....	Mitchel, D.T.
Henry M. Aiken.....	Knoxville.....	Tennessee.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Philip C. Tucker.....	Galveston.....	Texas.....	J. A. Kiester.....	Bl. Earth City
Parley S. Williams.....	Salt Lake.....	Utah.....	R. H. Gove.....	Rochester.
Edwin Wheelock.....	Cambridge.....	Vermont.....	S. E. Adams.....	Minneapolis.
Henry L. Palmer.....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	Geo. A. Camp.....	Minneapolis.
Louis Zeigler.....	Spokane Falls.....	Washington T.....	H. R. Denny.....	St. Paul.
William J. Bates, Sr.....	Wheeling.....	West Virginia.....	S. R. Merrill.....	Lake City.



CONSTITUTION AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA,

EMBRACING ALL THE AMENDMENTS UP TO AND INCLUDING
THOSE MADE IN 1889.

CONSTITUTION.

WE, The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, practicing the Ancient York Rite, in order to form perfect union, establish order, insure tranquility, provide for, and promote the general welfare of the craft, and secure to the fraternity within our jurisdiction the blessing of the masonic privilege, do ordain and establish this constitution:

PART FIRST—POWERS AND PRIVILEGES.

TITLE FIRST—OF MASONIC GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The government of Free and Accepted Masons is reposed—

First—In Grand Lodges; and

Second—In subordinate or particular lodges.

SEC. 2. A Grand Lodge is a body of Masons in whom is inalienably vested the government and superintendence of the fraternity within its territorial jurisdiction, and is primarily composed of its Grand Officers,

and the masters and wardens, or their proxies, of the subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction. It may also enlarge or diminish its numbers, at its pleasure, by a provision or change of its constitution.

SEC. 3. A subordinate or particular lodge consists of a master, a senior and junior warden, a treasurer, a secretary, a senior and junior deacon, and as many members as may be convenient, congregating and working by virtue of a warrant held under the Grand Lodge having lawful jurisdiction over it, and at the place designated in the warrant, or by the Grand Lodge.

TITLE SECOND—OF MASONIC LAWS.

SEC. 4. The action of Freemasons in their Grand or subordinate lodges or in their individual character, is regulated and controlled—

First—By ancient landmarks.

Second—By written constitutions and general regulations; and

Third—By usages, customs, rules, edicts, and resolutions, having the force of general regulations.

SEC. 5. The ancient landmarks are those principles of masonic government and polity which are among the parts of masonic law, or rule of government, that may never be altered or disturbed, as, for instance, the universal language of Masons, and those peculiar marks of distinction by which we are separated from the profane, and by which we are enabled to prove ourselves as the "Sons of Light."

SEC. 6. Constitutions are those written compacts or laws adopted by Freemasons for the government of a Grand Lodge and its subordinate lodges and their members, including general regulations that are constitutionally adopted, and intended to be permanent in their character.

SEC. 7. General regulations, usages, customs, rules, edicts, and resolutions are those masonic rules of action adopted by competent authority for local or temporary purposes, admitting of change at convenience, and not embraced in ancient landmarks or constitutions, and are termed by-laws.

SEC. 8. The following are enumerated as among the ancient constitutions having the force of ancient landmarks of the fraternity, as such having been generally received and acknowledged by Masons:

First—That belief in the Supreme Being, "the Great Architect of the Universe," who will punish vice and reward virtue, is an indispensable prerequisite to admission to Masonry.

Second—That the moral law which inculcates charity and probity, industry and sobriety, and obedience to law and civil government, is the rule and guide of every Mason, and to which strict conformity is required.

Third—That obedience to the masonic law and authority being voluntarily assumed is of perpetual obligation.

Fourth—That the rites and ceremonies (which include the unwritten language) of the true system of the Ancient York Rite, and which constitute a part of the body of Masonry, are immutable, and that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations therein.

Fifth—That contentions and lawsuits between brethren are contrary to the laws and regulations of Masonry.

Sixth—That charity is the right of a Mason, his widow and orphans, when poor and destitute, to demand, and the duty of his prosperous brother to bestow.

Seventh—That masonic instruction is, like charity, a reciprocal right and duty of Masons.

Eighth—That to visit masonically is an inherent right of Masons, but no visitor shall be received into a lodge if any member present objects.

Ninth—That men made Masons must be of mature age, free born, of good report, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered, and no eunuch.

Tenth—That the Grand Master may make Masons at sight, and may grant a dispensation to a lodge for the same purpose, but in all other cases a candidate must be proposed in open lodge, at a stated meeting, and can only be accepted at a stated meeting following, by the scrutiny of secret ballot and an unanimous vote, and must pay a fixed price before admission.

Eleventh—It is the duty of every Mason to be a contributing member of some lodge.

Twelfth—That a Mason who is not a member of a lodge is still subject to the disciplinary power of Masonry.

Thirteenth—That the master and wardens of every warranted lodge are of right and inalienably representatives in and members of the Grand Lodge.

Fourteenth—That no one can be elected master of a warranted lodge (except at its first election) but a Master Mason who shall have served as a warden.

Fifteenth—That every Mason must be tried by his peers; hence the master can not be tried by his lodge.

Sixteenth—That no appeal to the lodge can be taken from the decision of the master, or the warden occupying the chair in his absence.

Seventeenth—That masonic intercourse with a clandestine or expelled Mason is a breach of duty and an offense against masonic law.

Eighteenth—That a restoration of the privileges of Masonry by the Grand Lodge does not restore to membership in a subordinate lodge.

Nineteenth—That a failure to meet by a lodge for one year is cause for the forfeiture of its warrant.

Twentieth—That it is the duty as well as the right of every warranted lodge to be represented in the Grand Lodge at its communications.

Twenty-first—That a Grand Lodge has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction, within its territorial limits, over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry.

Twenty-second—That no appeal lies from the decision of the Grand Master in the chair, or his deputy or warden occupying the chair in his absence.

Twenty-third—That the office of Grand Master is always elective, and should be filled annually by the Grand Lodge.

Twenty-fourth—That a Grand Lodge composed of its officers and representatives must meet at least once in each year, to consult and act concerning the interests of the fraternity in its jurisdiction.

Twenty-fifth—That all officers of Grand or subordinate lodges must be Master Masons.

Twenty-sixth—That no subject of a sectarian or political character can be discussed in a lodge, and any Mason proposing such a subject renders himself liable to the disciplinary action of the lodge.

TITLE THIRD—OF GRAND LODGES.

SEC. 9. The powers and privileges of Grand Lodges are—

First—Executive.

Second—Legislative; and

Third—Judicial.

The exercise of these powers and privileges is defined in particular constitutions and general regulations, which it has an inalienable right to frame and adopt at its convenience, and to amend, alter, add to, or repeal, at its pleasure, under the limitations therein imposed, and are final and conclusive upon all parties concerned, until altered or reversed by the Grand Lodge. But nothing can be adopted in derogation of the ancient landmarks; nor can any legislative act or general regulation be passed, affecting the interest of the whole fraternity, except at a stated annual communication.

SEC. 10. All the executive powers of a Grand Lodge when not in session are reposed in its Grand Master.

SEC. 11. The legislative powers of a Grand Lodge extend to every case of legislation not delegated or reserved to subordinate lodges.

SEC. 12. The judicial powers of a Grand Lodge are of two kinds—

First—Original, embracing all matters of controversy which may arise between any of the subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction, or the members of different lodges, and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members, and the lodges under its jurisdiction, and upon individual Masons; *provided*, that this clause shall not be so construed as to deprive a subordinate lodge of the right to enforce discipline upon any of its members, except the master or Grand Master while in office; and

Second—Appellate, embracing all matters of controversy and discipline, proper for masonic investigation, arising in any subordinate lodge, and over which it has not exercised original jurisdiction.

SEC. 13. All governmental powers, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, not expressly delegated by the Grand Lodge, are inherent in and reserved to it as the supreme governing body.

TITLE FOURTH—OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

SEC. 14. The powers and privileges of a subordinate or particular lodge are such as are defined in its warrant; and by the constitution of the Grand Lodge granting the same; and the ancient landmarks and general regulations; and are divided into—

First—Executive, in the direction and performance of its work under the control of its master, and in all other matters in aid of the master, who has the primary executive power of a lodge.

Second—Legislative, embracing all matters relating to its internal concerns not in derogation of the ancient landmarks, the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge, and its own particular by-laws; and

Third—Judicial, embracing the exercise of discipline and settlement of controversies between and over all its members (except the master) and over all Masons and non-affiliated brethren within its jurisdiction, subject to an appeal to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 15. Lodges shall take precedence according to the seniority of their respective warrants.

SEC. 16. A lodge can only be organized by—

First—The dispensation of the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master.

Second—The warrant of the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction; and in either case only upon the application of not less than seven regular Master Masons.

SEC. 17. A lodge can only be dissolved—

First—By the act of the Grand Lodge, whereby its warrant is forfeited.

Second—By a voluntary surrender of its warrant; but no lodge can surrender its warrant, so long as seven regular Master Masons, including the present or a Past Master, or a present or a former warden, are desirous of retaining it.

SEC. 18. The acts by which a warrant may be forfeited are—

First—Contumacy to the authority of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

Second—Departure from the original plan of Masonry and ancient landmarks.

Third—Disobedience to the constitutions; or

Fourth — Ceasing to meet for one year.

The surrender or forfeiture of a warrant when declared by the Grand Lodge, or the expiration of the term for which a dispensation had been issued (unless a charter or warrant is granted by the Grand Lodge), or the withdrawing of the same by the Grand Master, shall be conclusive upon the lodge and its members, and carries with it all the property of the lodge, which becomes the property of the Grand Lodge, and must, on demand, be surrendered by the last master or whoever has it in custody, to the Grand Lodge or its authorized agent.

SEC. 19. No warrant of a lodge can be forfeited except upon charges regularly made in the Grand Lodge at its annual communication, of which due notice shall be given the lodge, and an opportunity of being heard in defense; but it may be suspended by the Grand Lodge, or Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master, at any time, upon proper cause shown, which suspension shall not extend beyond the next annual communication.

SEC. 20. A lodge may not remove its place of meeting from the city, town or village named in its warrant, nor from one place to another in the same city, town or village, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting, or at a meeting to be appointed, for which a summons shall be issued stating its object, which summons must be served at least ten days previous to such meeting; and such removal from the city, town or village must receive the sanction of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master previous thereto.

SEC. 21. A lodge has full power and authority to enact by-laws for its own government, conformable to its Grand Lodge constitutions and the principles of Masonry, and any by-law inconsistent therewith is absolutely void.

SEC. 22. A lodge has power to make but five new brethren at the same time, without a dispensation of the Grand Master, nor shall the second or third degrees be conferred until the candidate has proved his proficiency in the preceding degree by a satisfactory examination in open lodge, except by dispensation from the Grand Master or his deputy.

SEC. 23. A lodge may not initiate any person without due inquiry into his qualifications; nor shall any visitor be admitted without satisfactory proof that he is in good standing in his lodge, or was in the last lodge of which he was a member; nor shall any non-affiliated Mason be permitted to visit any one lodge in this jurisdiction more than three times while he remains thus non-affiliated, who is a permanent resident within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 24. The masters, wardens, treasurers and secretary of subordinate or particular lodges must be elective; other offices may be filled as the by-laws of said lodge may prescribe. All elective officers must be chosen annually by ballot and by a majority of votes. All appointed officers must be chosen immediately after the installation of the master. All

officers should, if practicable, be installed on or before the next stated communication after they shall have been chosen.

SEC. 25. A lodge may fill vacancies in office, except those of master and wardens (as their by-laws may prescribe), at any stated communication, upon full notice to the members.

SEC. 26. Every member of a lodge in good standing is entitled to one vote, and every voter is eligible to any office in the lodge except that of master. None but Master Masons and those who have signed the by-laws can be members of a subordinate or particular lodge; *provided*, that no Master Mason shall become a member of more than one lodge within this jurisdiction at the same time.

SEC. 27. The ballot for candidates or membership is, strictly and inviolably secret, and to elect must be unanimous.

SEC. 28. No lodge can receive, refer or act upon a petition for initiation or membership, or ballot for initiates, officers or membership, or adopt any resolution affecting the by-laws of the lodge, at any other than a stated communication. Every lodge should meet at least once in every month for the dispatch of business.

SEC. 29. No lodge can, at a special meeting, alter or expunge any part of the proceedings of a stated one.

SEC. 30. In the absence of, vacancy in the office, or inability of the master, the senior and junior wardens will, in succession, succeed to his prerogatives and duties for all purposes. In the absence of all three of the above named officers, the lodge may be opened by one of its Past Masters.

SEC. 31. No lodge shall confer the degrees for a less sum than fifteen dollars; nor upon credit, or receive a promissory note therefor in lieu of money, nor distribute its funds among its members, nor introduce ardent spirits within its lodge room, or any room adjoining, or meet for masonic labors, other than deeds of charity, on the Sabbath, or first day of the week.

SEC. 32. A lodge under dispensation is but a temporary and inchoate body, and is not entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge, and those who work it do not forfeit their membership thereby in any other lodge while it so continues, but such membership is thereby suspended.

TITLE FIFTH—OF PENALTIES.

SEC. 33. The penalties imposed by masonic law, are—

First—Reprimand, which may be done privately or in open lodge, by the master.

Second—Suspension, which is either limited or indefinite; and

Third—Expulsion, which always implies a termination not only of this masonic intercourse and connection with the body inflicting it, but from the masonic fraternity, unless an appeal be made.

SEC. 34. Suspension applies to lodges as well as individuals, and when inflicted upon a lodge it suspends all its members unless expressly excepted. Suspension and expulsion imply interdiction of all masonic intercourse with delinquents while in force.

SEC. 35. Suspension is only inflicted when the offense is against some temporary regulation of the fraternity; expulsion follows a gross violation of the moral law, or the fundamental principles of Masonry, or attempts against any part of the frame-work of its government. Neither shall be published to any but Masons, except by permission of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 36. A lodge may pronounce sentence of indefinite suspension, or expulsion, which shall be final unless appealed from within six months of the knowledge of the sentence, and reversed or modified on such appeal by the Grand Lodge. But the Grand Lodge may, on application, after one year from the sentence, restore any one suspended or expelled by a lodge or Grand Lodge, in its discretion.

SEC. 37. Arrears for one year's dues may subject a member to be stricken from the roll of his lodge; and such fact shall be stated in the annual return, and the lodge thereafter shall not be liable to the Grand Lodge for such dues, and the member shall thereupon become non-affiliated, but no act of expulsion shall be pronounced thereon for non-payment of dues only.

SEC. 38. Any poor brother, unable to pay the adjoining fee, may be received without such fee by any lodge as an honorary member thereof, by the unanimous vote of the brethren present, after one month's previous notice; and the lodge may excuse such brother from the payment of any dues, and shall not be liable to the Grand Lodge for such fees and dues.

SEC. 39. It being the duty of every Mason to belong to a lodge, and contribute to its funds; therefore any Mason who does not contribute to the funds or belong to some lodge, shall not be entitled to join in processions, or receive assistance, or masonic burial.

TITLE SIXTH—OF CHARITY.

SEC. 40. Every brother in good standing, and the wives, widows, and minor children of such, have a claim to charitable relief from the funds of the Grand Lodge, or any of its subordinates, upon presenting satisfactory evidence of their masonic character or relations, and that they are in necessitous circumstances.

SEC. 41. When such claim shall be made upon the funds of the Grand Lodge when in session, it shall be referred to the Grand Stewards and Grand Treasurer, who shall report thereon to the Grand Lodge at the same session.

SEC. 42. When such claim shall be made in the recess, it shall be presented to the Grand Master, his Deputy, the Grand Wardens, or the Grand Secretary, who shall select three brethren, past masters, master, or wardens of lodges, who shall be a committee to examine the report thereon; and the Grand Treasurer shall pay any draft upon him for such relief made by them, and countersigned by the Grand Officer appointing them, not exceeding fifty dollars for any one object.

TITLE SEVENTH—OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

SEC. 43. The officers of a Grand Lodge are elected or appointed, and hold their offices for one year, or until their successors are chosen and installed.

SEC. 44. The elective officers of a Grand Lodge are—the Grand Master, (whose style is Most Worshipful), Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary (the style of all whom is Right Worshipful).

SEC. 45. The appointed officers of a Grand Lodge are, a Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Stewards, Senior and Junior Grand Deacons, Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Tyler (the style of all of whom is Worshipful).

SEC. 46. Elective officers of the Grand Lodge must be chosen at its annual communication, by ballot, and by a majority of votes. Appointed officers are selected by the Grand Master. It may have such additional officers as its necessities or objects require, to be provided for by a general regulation.

SEC. 47. Installation of the officers of the Grand Lodge must take place during the annual communication at which they are selected; and vacancies may be filled by temporary appointment from the Grand Master till the next annual election.

TITLE EIGHTH—DUTIES AND POWERS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

SEC. 48. The Most Worshipful Grand Master has power to—

First—Convene any lodge within the jurisdiction; to preside therein; to inspect their proceedings, and require their conformity to masonic rules.

Second—To require the attendance of any Grand Officer in his visitations to subordinate lodges, and information respecting the duties of their offices.

Third—To make Masons at sight; and may, by written dispensation, delegate this power to a lodge.

Fourth—To convene the Grand Lodge, by giving twenty days' notice.

Fifth—To suspend a lodge, or a brother, until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, when he shall present the reasons for such suspension in writing.

Sixth—To grant dispensations for new lodges (when the Grand Lodge is not in session), or for a lodge to change its place of meeting (in accordance with section 20), or for public processions or assemblies (except in cases of masonic funerals which shall not require a dispensation); or for the election of master or wardens of subordinate lodges.

Seventh—To exercise all such other powers as are warranted or required of him by the ancient regulations, or customs of the craft; *provided always*, that he shall have no power to suspend the operation of any by-law of this Grand Lodge.

The duties of Grand Master are:

First—To preside at all meetings of the Grand Lodge.

Second—To appoint all officers and committees of this Grand Lodge not otherwise provided for.

Third—To lay before the Grand Lodge, on the first day of their annual communication, or as soon thereafter as possible, a written message, therein detailing an account of his official acts during the recess, the state and condition of Masonry in the jurisdiction, and recommend to the Grand Lodge such measures as he may deem expedient and necessary.

Fourth—To give the casting vote in the Grand Lodge whenever on any question there shall be an equal number of votes.

Fifth—To visit each subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction at least once in the year.

Sixth—To exercise a supervisory control over the Grand Officers, instruct them in their various duties, and see that the same are performed.

SEC. 49. The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master's powers and duties are:

First—He must attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge, and render the Grand Master such assistance as may be required of him.

Second—In case of the death or permanent removal from the jurisdiction of the Grand Master, he may exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of Grand Master until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Third—In the temporary absence of the Grand Master from the jurisdiction, he may, with the consent of the Grand Senior and Junior Wardens, call a meeting of the Grand Lodge, and exercise such other powers and duties appertaining to the office of Grand Master that the interest of the craft may in their judgment demand.

SEC. 50. The Grand Wardens shall assist the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge, and attend him in the Grand Visitations when required,

and discharge such other duties as appertain to their office. In the absence of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Warden shall preside; and in his absence the Junior Warden shall preside.

SEC. 51. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary—

First—To record the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

Second—To receive and keep a proper account of all moneys of the Grand Lodge, and pay over the same without delay to the Grand Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same.

Third—To keep a register in which to enter all warrants, dispensations or certificates granted by the Grand Lodge, Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master.

Fourth—To keep a register of all the subordinate lodges and their members, with a permanent number prefixed to each name, together with the age, occupation, residence, date of initiation, passing, raising, admission, withdrawal, expulsion, suspension, restoration or death, returned for registry.

Fifth—To receive, file, and safely keep all papers and documents of the Grand Lodge.

Sixth—To sign and certify all instruments of the Grand Lodge; and shall have the custody of the seal of the Grand Lodge.

Seventh—To report annually to the Grand Lodge the amount of moneys received by him, by items, and the specific sources from which it was received, and also the lodges that have neglected to render proper returns of their elections, members and dues; and such general information as to the state of the lodges as may be proper for the information or action of the Grand Lodge.

Eighth—To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, in a masonic manner.

Ninth—To attend, with all necessary writings under his control, at all meetings of the Grand Lodge, on the requisition of the Grand Master; and also to attend upon the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, on masonic business, when required.

Tenth—To transmit to the several Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge a certificate of the election of Grand Officers immediately thereafter, containing their signatures respectively, and authenticated under his hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, with a request for a similar document from each of said Grand Lodges.

SEC. 52. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer—

First—To take charge of all the funds, property, securities, and vouchers of the Grand Lodge.

Second—To pay all orders duly drawn under general regulations, or special directions of the Grand Lodge.

Third—To attend on the Grand Lodge or its presiding officer, when required, with the books and all necessary documents relating to his office, and when required, the meeting of any committee whose duty it may be to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge.

Fourth—To report annually to the Grand Lodge the amount of his receipts and expenditures, by items, and from whom received, and to whom paid, and the amount of securities in his hand, for funds invested by the trustees.

Fifth—To execute and file with the Grand Secretary an official bond, with sureties, to be approved by the trustees, conditioned on the faithful performance of his duties as Grand Treasurer.

Sixth—To pay and deliver, at the expiration of his term, to his successor in office, or such person as shall be designated by the Grand Lodge, all moneys, securities, evidences of debt, books, writing, and property of the Grand Lodge under his control, with all proper assignments, when necessary.

SEC. 53. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain to attend the Grand Lodge, and to perform the religious services.

SEC. 54. It shall be the duty of the Grand Marshal—

First—To proclaim the Grand Officers at their installation.

Second—To introduce the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges and visiting brethren of distinction; and

Third—to conduct the processions of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 55. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to carry the Grand Banner of the order in processions and public ceremonies.

SEC. 56. It shall be the duty of the Grand Sword Bearer—

First—To carry the sword in processions, and

Second—To perform such other duties as by ancient usage pertain to his office.

SEC. 57. It shall be the duty of the Grand Stewards—

First—To examine into all applications made for charity to the Grand Lodge.

Second—To have immediate superintendence in the provisions to be made for festivals.

SEC. 58. It shall be the duty of the Grand Deacons to assist within the body of the Grand Lodge in such duties as by usage appertain to their office.

SEC. 59. It shall be the duty of the Grand Pursuivant—

First—To communicate with the Grand Tyler, and announce all applicants for admission, by their names, masonic address, and connection.

Second—To take charge of the jewels and clothing, under the direction of the Grand Officers.

Third—To attend all meetings of the Grand Lodge, and at other times, upon the requisition of the Grand Master or presiding officer.

SEC. 60. It shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler—

First—To guard the door of the Grand Lodge on the outside; to report all persons claiming admission; to see that none enter unless duly authorized and properly clothed.

Second—To carry summons, and perform all the customary services pertaining to his office.

Third—To attend all meetings of the Grand Lodge, and at other times, upon the requisition of the Grand Master or presiding officer.

SEC. 61. The Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Pursuivant, and Grand Tyler, shall each receive such compensation for their services as the Grand Lodge shall direct.

SEC. 62. No amendment to the constitution shall be made, or have effect, until it shall have been proposed in the Grand Lodge, at its annual communication, and concurred in by two-thirds of the members present. Said amendment shall then be printed, with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and sent to all the lodges under the jurisdiction; and if approved by two-thirds of the members at the next annual communication, it shall then be in full force and effect.

PART SECOND—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

TITLE FIRST—OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

SEC. 63. The style of this Grand Lodge shall be "The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota."

SEC. 64. This Grand Lodge shall be composed of the Grand Officers mentioned in sections 44 and 45 of this constitution; and all Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, and the master and wardens, or their proxics, of all lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge. A proxy must have arrived to the rank of warden.

SEC. 65. Every officer and member of the Grand Lodge must be a member of a subordinate lodge within the jurisdiction.

SEC. 66. The Grand Lodge shall meet annually in the city of St. Paul on the second Wednesday after the first Monday in January, at which meeting the Grand Officers shall be selected and installed, and all matters affecting the craft in this jurisdiction shall be considered and acted upon. Special communications may be held at any other time, on the requisition of the Grand Master; but no business of legislation shall be transacted, or change of the constitutions, regulations, or rules of government of the Grand Lodge or craft, shall be made, except at the Grand Annual Communication.

SEC. 67. Each lodge, represented either by their officers or their proxies, shall be entitled to three votes. If but two officers are present, and the third not represented by proxy, the officer highest in rank may have two votes. If two of said representatives be absent, the representative present shall cast the entire vote of the lodge.

SEC. 68. None but members of the Grand Lodge (past or present officers of other Grand Lodges excepted) shall be present at the opening of the same, or during an election.

SEC. 69. No brother shall be admitted into the Grand Lodge but the members thereof, except by permission of the Grand Lodge. No brother residing in the vicinity of a lodge, and not a member of some lodge, shall be permitted to visit the Grand Lodge, except by special invitation.

SEC. 70. Each member of the Grand Lodge shall appear therein with his proper clothing and jewel.

SEC. 71. The jewels of the Grand Lodge shall be yellow, the collars and aprons of purple velvet. The jewels of the officers of subordinate lodges to be of silver; the color of their collars blue, and of aprons white trimmed with blue.

SEC. 72. All members of the Grand Lodge shall be entitled to one vote, except the appointed officers, who may not vote for the election of officers; but the Grand Master has two votes. Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, shall each be entitled to one vote when in Grand Lodge; but no Grand Officer, or Past Grand Officer shall be entitled to vote in a double capacity, but may elect in which capacity he will vote.

TITLE SECOND—OF REVENUE AND FUNDS.

SEC. 73. The revenue of this Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources:

For every charter or warrant.....	\$45 00.
For every dispensation for a new lodge.....	20 00.
And if a charter or warrant be afterwards granted.....	25 00.
For every dispensation to confer the three degrees in one evening..	5 00.
For every Grand Lodge diploma.....	1 50.
For every degree conferred by a lodge.....	1 00.
Every lodge shall pay for each of its members of one year's standing.....	40.

SEC. 74. Every lodge shall be accountable for the dues of its members. Lodges may make by-laws, exempting its secretary, chaplain, and tyler from the payment of dues. In such cases the lodge shall be exempt from liability to the Grand Lodge for such dues.

SEC. 75. The management of the permanent funds shall be vested in a board of trustees, denominated the trustees of the permanent fund, said board to be composed of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary.

SEC. 76. All funds invested for the Grand Lodge shall stand in the corporate name of the Grand Lodge. The trustees shall deposit in the hands of the Grand Treasurer the security and vouchers of the said invested funds, and shall have the power to transfer, sell or dispose of, or appropriate any part of the invested fund, without a vote of the Grand Lodge at the annual communication, in such cases only when the security, in the opinion of said board, shall become insufficient or of doubtful character.

TITLE THIRD—OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

(See Amendment, 1889.)

SEC. 77. A COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. — Which shall be composed of three permanent members of the Grand Lodge, to be appointed by the Grand Master immediately after the opening of the Grand Lodge.

It shall be the duty of the Grand Master to appoint the following standing committees as soon as convenient after the Committee on Credentials have reported, viz.:

1. ON ADDRESS.—A committee of three, to whom shall be referred the address of the Grand Master for subdivision and reference.

2. ON FINANCE.—A committee of five, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and report upon the condition of the records and finances of the Grand Lodge.

3. ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.—A committee of five, to whom shall be referred all proposed new legislation and all decisions of the Grand Master relating to the constitution, laws, and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

4. ON ANCIENT LANDMARKS.—A committee of five, to whom shall be referred all questions and all decisions of the Grand Master relating to the ancient customs, privileges, and usages of the fraternity.

5. ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.—A committee of five, to whom shall be referred all appeals from subordinate lodges, all charges preferred originally in the Grand Lodge, and all other matters of grievance requiring the taking of proof or the finding and determination of facts.

6. ON APPROPRIATIONS.—A committee of three, to whom shall be referred all resolutions for the appropriation of money, and who shall also report an estimate of the sums to be appropriated to pay the expenses of the Grand Lodge for the current year.

7. ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.—A committee of five, to whom shall be referred the records and other matters relating to lodges working under a dispensation.

8. ON PAY ROLL.—A committee of three, who shall report an abstract of the mileage and per diem due the officers and members of the Grand Lodge.

9. ON EXAMINATION OF VISITORS.—A committee of two, who shall conduct the examination of visitors when directed by the Grand Master.

10. ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.—A committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report on such matters requiring the action of the Grand Lodge as may have been overlooked or temporarily laid aside and unfinished.

The Grand Master shall, after his installation and before the close of the annual communication, appoint the following committees, viz.:

11. ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—A committee of three, to report at the next session of the Grand Lodge. The chairman of this committee to receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge may from time to time determine.

12. ON LODGE RETURNS.—A committee of three, who shall meet at the office of the Grand Secretary at least two days previous to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and examine the returns of the lodges, and report the work done and the money paid by each lodge, and also as to the general character of such returns. And for their services they shall receive the same mileage and per diem as the officers of the Grand Lodge.

All the committees enumerated in this section shall perform such other duties as may be required of them by the Grand Lodge.

TITLE FOURTH—OF MASONIC OFFENSES AND TRIALS.

SECTION 1. Masonic offenses and unmasonic conduct embrace all such acts and omissions to act as violate either the moral law or the masonic law; and all such acts and omissions to act in derogation of the civil laws of the land as involve moral turpitude. And while as brethren we should be ever ready with brotherly counsel and friendly advice to endeavor to mitigate the evils of, or to prevent litigation among, the craft, yet no lodge will ever assume jurisdiction of a dispute between brethren, the complete adjustment of which depends solely upon the proper administration of the civil laws of the state.

SEC. 2. All charges for unmasonic conduct or for masonic offenses, committed while the craft is at labor, shall be preferred to the senior warden, and all charges for such conduct or offenses while the craft is at refreshment, including the time intervening between the various meetings of the lodge, shall be preferred by the junior warden.

SEC. 3. Any brother feeling himself aggrieved may request the proper warden of his lodge to prefer charges against the brother injuring him, and in case such warden shall refuse to act, the brother aggrieved has full authority to prefer such charges himself; should the accused, however, be acquitted, he may prefer counter charges against his accuser for acting maliciously.

SEC. 4. When two brethren reside within the jurisdiction of different lodges the aggrieved brother shall first apply to the proper warden of the lodge within whose jurisdiction the unmasonic conduct occurred, or the masonic offense was committed, and in case the lodge so applied to is not the one of which the accuser is a member, and the warden so applied to refuses to act, then the said accuser may apply to his own lodge, and that lodge may by resolution request the Worshipful Master of the sister lodge to cause such charges to be preferred against the offending brother; and whenever such resolution, duly authenticated, shall be furnished to the Worshipful Master of such sister lodge, it shall be his duty to take notice of the same and to govern himself accordingly.

SEC. 5. The accused shall be permitted to engage a brother Master Mason in good standing to defend him. He may produce witnesses in his own behalf, and cross-examine those produced by the accuser, and shall be fully heard, either by himself or counsel, or both if he desires, in open lodge as well as before the investigating committee; but no offensive allusions to, or insinuations against, the lodge or a brother shall be permitted, and the Worshipful Master shall order the brother so offending to leave the lodge, and the senior warden may prefer charges against such brother for unmasonic conduct.

SEC. 6. Neither the accuser, the accused, nor the counsel of either shall vote in the case, but no other member of the lodge present shall be excused from voting; and no lodge shall proceed to trial unless a majority of the members of the lodge, residing within its jurisdiction, be present; but the Worshipful Master may issue his summons and call off from day to day until the required number shall appear; all members within the jurisdiction must be summoned.

SEC. 7. Whenever a member of a lodge or a brother under this jurisdiction shall be accused of unmasonic conduct or a masonic offense, which, if proven, would subject him to suspension or expulsion, the proceedings against him shall be conducted substantially according to the following rules:

Rule 1. The charges, if proper to be written, shall be reduced to writing by the proper warden, or by the accuser, as hereinbefore provided, and presented to the Worshipful Master, or if not proper to be written, of which question the master shall be the sole judge, for the time being they shall be stated orally in open lodge; and in either case shall be by the Worshipful Master referred to a judicious committee for investigation, if in his opinion such charges so made constitute a

masonic offense; which question can only be decided by the master, subject to an appeal to the Grand Master.

The committee shall serve, or cause to be served, on the accused a duly authenticated copy of the charges, if in writing; if not, then a notice in writing, stating that charges have been preferred against him which are not proper to be written; together with a notice of the time and place of investigation, not less than ten days if the accused resides within the jurisdiction of the lodge, and not less than twenty days, if the accused resides without the jurisdiction of the lodge, but within the state, and not less than thirty days if the accused resides out of the state, or is absent therefrom at the time of giving such notice; which notice may be served either personally, delivering copies thereof to the accused, or by depositing such copies in the post office, addressed to the accused at the place where he resides, with postage prepaid; *provided*, that in any case, if the residence of the accused is unknown, the lodge may proceed *ex parte* to a trial and determination of the charges and to final judgment thereon.

Rule 2. No person (Grand Officers excepted) shall be present before the committee, pending investigation, except members of the lodge, the accuser and accused, their counsel and the witnesses.

Rule 3. Each witness shall be examined separately and apart from the other witnesses if desired by the accused; and all testimony proper to be written shall be reduced to writing by the committee, and shall be reported to the lodge. And all testimony not proper to be written shall be reported orally in open lodge by the committee.

Rule 4. After the committee have reported to the lodge, and a full hearing in open lodge, the accuser and accused, their counsel and all parties who have an interest personally in the prosecution of the charges (if any) and all visiting brethren except Grand Officers, shall retire before the question is discussed or decided by the lodge.

Rule 5. An accused brother should be judged according to the evidence, and in accordance with the well recognized and sound principles of masonic law and usage, and since no brother can pronounce judgment upon his honor, contrary to his own convictions, it becomes the duty of everyone, whether called upon or not, to lay before the committee such facts in regard to the case under investigation as he may be cognizant of, but such testimony must be given in presence of the accused, or his counsel, except when the lodge proceeds *ex parte*, as hereinbefore provided. Any brother failing to make known any facts within his knowledge, and pertinent to the question before the committee, should be held amenable to the penalties of masonic discipline.

Rule 6. In pronouncing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, the roll of the lodge shall be called, beginning with the youngest Mason and ending with the Worshipful Master; and each brother, as his name is called, shall arise, salute the master, and pronounce his decision upon his honor as a man and a Mason, "Guilty of the charge or some speci-

fied part thereof," or "Not guilty;" the result of which proceeding, when completed and ascertained, shall be known as the *verdict* of the lodge.

Rule 7. If the verdict, by a majority vote, be "guilty," the lodge shall forthwith proceed in its own prudent way to pronounce its *judgment* thereon, and to declare and record the degree of punishment to be inflicted; if "not guilty," then a record shall be made adjudging, as the sense of the lodge, that the accused is not guilty of the charges preferred.

A two-thirds vote is requisite to inflict the penalty of expulsion or suspension for an indefinite period.

Rule 8. Any brother deeming himself aggrieved by a judgment of suspension or expulsion, or by one refusing to suspend or expel, may appeal therefrom to the Grand Lodge.

Such appeal shall be taken, by a notice thereof in writing, signed by the party appealing, and filed with the secretary of the lodge within six months after having notice of the rendition of the judgment complained of; and the secretary shall thereupon forthwith transmit to the Grand Secretary duly authenticated copies of all papers in his hands pertaining to the case, including a copy of the written testimony, and also a true transcript of all the records of the lodge having any reference to, or showing the action taken at every step in the case.

A judgment of conviction shall, however, stand and be deemed to be in full force and effect, notwithstanding such appeal, until reversed or modified by the Grand Lodge, and in case of a judgment of acquittal, no limit can be granted to the accused until the expiration of the time of appeal; *provided*, that such conviction shall not preclude the accused from making full and complete defense in the Grand Lodge, upon appeal.

SEC. 8. The Grand Lodge, upon examination of the case, has power to affirm, reverse or modify the judgment appealed from, and may award a new trial in a proper case; and retains original concurrent jurisdiction in all cases of its own members, and exclusive original jurisdiction of masters of lodges while in office.

SEC. 9. The revealing of any transaction of the lodge with regard to voting, or as to how any member voted, in the case under consideration, shall be sufficient cause for expulsion.

SEC. 10. *Title Sixth*, entitled "Trials and Its Incidents," the same being sections 40 to 49 inclusive, formerly of the constitution of this Grand Lodge, but now a part of the "General Regulations," is hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not invalidate proceedings thereunder, commenced and now pending in any lodge in this jurisdiction, but such proceedings shall hereafter be conducted to a final determination, as near as may be, in conformity to the rules hereinbefore laid down, and all proceedings now pending in the Grand Lodge under and pursuant to the said "Title Sixth," shall be conducted in the same manner as though this enactment had not been made.

TITLE FIFTH—MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

SEC. 78. All elections in this Grand Lodge shall be by ballot.

SEC. 79. Past Masters, to be recognized by this Grand Lodge as such, are those who have been duly elected and installed; *provided, however*, that this provision shall not affect the standing of such brethren as have been recognized as Past Masters by this Grand Lodge at its previous communications.

SEC. 80. No Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, initiated or passed in any lodge within the United States, shall be passed or raised in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than that in which he was initiated, unless he shall procure a recommendation from the lodge in which he was initiated, provided said lodge continues in existence.

SEC. 81. No one shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior or Junior Grand Wardens, but Past Masters. Nor can the Grand Master be at the same time master of a subordinate lodge.

SEC. 82. In all elections a majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

SEC. 83. The Grand Secretary, under the direction of the Grand Master, shall, at the opening of the session of the Grand Lodge, prepare a list of all the members of the Grand Lodge, with the number of votes affixed to which each member is entitled.

SEC. 84. No lodge shall be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge that is in arrears for two years, but shall stand suspended until such time as it shall discharge such arrearages. The Grand Secretary shall notify such lodge, and if it does not appear by its representatives at the next annual communication thereafter, and discharge such arrearage, said lodge shall be stricken from the roll of lodges.

SEC. 85. The Grand Regulations or By-Laws of this Grand Lodge may be amended at any annual communication by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 86. All former constitutions or regulations of this Grand Lodge are hereby repealed.

THE CHARGES OF A FREEMASON.

Extracted from the Ancient Records of Lodges beyond sea, and those in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the use of the Lodges in London. To be read at the making of new brethren, or when the Master shall order it.

THE GENERAL HEADS.

- I. Of God and Religion. II. Of Civil Magistrates, Supreme and Subordinate. III. Of Lodges. IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices. V. Of the Management of the Craft in working. VI. Of Behavior—1st, In the Lodge while constituted. 2d, After the Lodge is over, and the brethren are not gone. 3d, When brethren meet without strangers, but not in a Lodge. 4th, In the presence of strangers not Masons. 5th, At home and in the neighborhood. 6th, Towards a strange brother.

I. — CONCERNING GOD AND RELIGION.

A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid Atheist nor an irreligious libertine.

But, though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance.

II. — OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATES, SUPREME AND SUBORDINATE.

A Mason is to be a peaceable subject of the civil powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries, and promoted the honor of the fraternity, who ever flourished in times of peace.

So that if a brother should rebel against the state, he is not to be countenanced in his rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the government for the time being, they can not expel him from the lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.

III.—OF LODGES.

A lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work; hence, that assembly, or duly organized society of Masons, is called a lodge, and every brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the regulations of the general or Grand Lodge hereunto annexed. In ancient times, no master or fellow could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, until it appeared to the master and wardens that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons admitted members of a lodge must be good and true men, free born, and of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

IV.—OF MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS, AND APPRENTICES.

All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, and brethren not put to shame, nor the royal craft despised. Therefore, no master or warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and every brother must attend in his place and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity.

Only candidates may know that no master should take an apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother, and then a Fellow Craft, in due time, even after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so when otherwise qualified he may arrive to the honor of being the warden, and then the master of the lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be a warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow Craft; nor a master until he has acted as a warden; nor Grand Warden until he has been master of a lodge; nor Grand Master unless he has been a Fellow Craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the lodges. And for the better and easier and more honorable discharge of his office, the Grand Mas-

ter has power to choose his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the master of a particular lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by letter.

These rulers and governors, supreme and subordinate, of the ancient lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old charges and regulations, with all humility, reverence, love, and alacrity.

V.—OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRAFT IN WORKING.

All Masons shall work honestly on working days, that they may live creditably on holy days; and the time appointed by the law of the land or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be chosen the master, or overseer of the lord's work, who is to be called master by those that work under him. The craftsmen are to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but brother or fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the lodge.

The master knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor to give more wages to any brother or apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the master and the Masons, receiving their wages justly, shall be faithful to the lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task, that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the lord's profit unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and drafts of him that began it.

When a Fellow Craftsman is chosen warden of the work under the master, he shall be true both to master and fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the master's absence to the lord's profit; and his brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the master, till the work is finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No laborers shall be employed in the proper work of Masonry; nor shall Freemasons work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity; nor shall they teach laborers and unaccepted Masons as they should teach a brother or fellow.

VI.—OF BEHAVIOR, VIZ.:

1. *In the Lodge while constituted.*—You are not to hold private committees, or separate conversation, without leave from the master, nor to talk of anything impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the master or wardens, or any brother speaking to the master; nor behave yourselves ludicrously or jestingly, while the lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretense whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your master, wardens, and fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge), and to whom they ought to be referred, unless the lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the lodge.

2. *Behavior after the Lodge is over, and the brethren not gone.*—You may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination; or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free conversation, for that would blast our harmony and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore, no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about *religion or nation, or state policy*; we being only, as *Masons*, of the *Catholic religion* above mentioned; we are also of all *nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages*, and are resolved against all *politics*, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge, nor ever will. This *charge* has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially, ever since the *Reformation* in *BRITAIN*, or the dissent and secession of these nations from the *communion* of *ROME*.

3. *Behavior when brethren meet without strangers, but not in a Lodge formed.*—You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other *brother*; freely giving mutual instruction, as shall be thought expedient, without being over-seen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother were he not a *Mason*. For though all *Masons* are as *brethren* upon the same *level*, yet *Masonry* takes no honor from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill *manners*.

4. *Behavior in presence of strangers not Masons.*—You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be inti-

mated ; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse and manage it prudently, for the honor of the *worshipful fraternity*.

5. *Behavior at home and in your neighborhood*.—You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man ; particularly not to let your family, friends and neighbors know the *concerns* of the lodge, etc. ; but wisely consult your own honor and that of the *ancient brotherhood*, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after lodge hours are past ; and by avoiding of gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6. *Behavior toward a strange brother*.—You are cautiously to examine him in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant, false *pretender*, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine *brother*, you are to respect him accordingly, and if he is in want you must relieve him if you can ; or else direct him how he may be relieved ; you must employ him some days or else recommend him to be employed ; but you are not charged to do beyond your ability, only to prefer a poor *brother* that is a *good man* and *true* before any other people in the same circumstances.

FINALLY, all these CHARGES, you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way ; cultivating BROTHERLY LOVE, the foundation and cap-stone, the *cement* and *glory* of this ancient *fraternity* ; avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and back-biting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character and doing him all good offices as far as is consistent with your *honor and safety*, and no further.

And if any of them do you an injury, you must apply to your own or his lodge ; and from thence you may appeal to the GRAND LODGE, at the *quarterly communication*, and from thence to the annual GRAND LODGE, as has been the ancient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation, never taking a *legal course* but when the case can not be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of *master and fellows*, when they would prevent your going to law with *strangers*, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all *law suits*, so that you may mind the affairs of MASONRY with the more alacrity and success ; but with respect to *brothers or fellows* at law the *master* and brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending brethren ; and if that submission is impracticable, they must, however, carry on their *process or law suit* without wrath and rancor (not in the common way), saying or doing nothing which may hinder *brotherly love*, and good offices to be renewed and continued ; that all may see the *benign influence* of MASONRY, as all true *Masons* have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time. *Amen, so mote it be.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE

LODGE NO.

A. : F. : & A. : M. :

ARTICLE I.

THE LODGE—ITS TITLE AND MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The name and title of this lodge is ".....Lodge, No....., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota."

SEC. 2. The authority of this lodge is a charter granted on theday of....., A. D. 18..., by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, to whose constitution, rules and edicts the most implicit respect and obedience shall ever be paid by this lodge and its members.

SEC. 3. The stated communications of this lodge shall be held on theof each month. The hour of meeting shall be at o'clock P. M.

SEC. 4. Special communications may be called by the W. : M. : at his pleasure.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The members of this lodge are those charter members who were duly named as such when the lodge was constituted, all who have received or shall receive the degree of Master Mason herein (except those, if any, upon whom the degrees were conferred for a sister lodge), and those, previously not affiliated, who have been duly admitted to membership herein. All who are now members shall immediately sign these by-laws, and all who are hereafter admitted may become such by signing the same.

SEC. 2. A dimit shall be granted to any member of this lodge upon his written application for the same; *provided*, his dues to date have been paid; *and provided further*, that he is not under charges for any unmasonic conduct.

SEC. 3. No officer of this lodge shall be dimitted during the term of office for which he shall have been elected or appointed and installed.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS — THEIR ELECTION AND DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The elective officers of this lodge are Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer and Secretary, who shall be elected by ballot on the.....stated communication in..... annually; and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

SEC. 2. The W. : M. : , immediately after his installation, shall appoint the following officers: Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Senior and Junior Stewards, Chaplain, Tyler, and such other officers as may be required.

SEC. 3. The installation of the officers shall take place as soon as practicable after their election or appointment.

SEC. 4. The W. : M. : , S. : W. : and J. : W. : are a standing committee on charity, whose duty it shall be to attend to the necessities of members of this lodge, their widows and orphans; and they are hereby authorized to draw on the funds of the lodge for any sum not exceeding five dollars at any one time, for charitable purposes.

SEC. 5. The W. : M. : shall appoint, after his installation, a finance committee, consisting of three members, who shall examine the books and vouchers of the treasurer and secretary from time to time, and shall make a detailed report in writing of the financial affairs of the lodge at the.....stated communication in....., annually. They shall also examine all bills and demands against the lodge referred to them, and report in writing on the same.

SEC. 6. The duties of the W. : M. : shall be such as are traditionally appropriate to his office, and set forth in the constitution of the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Minnesota, the ancient constitutions of the craft, masonic usages, and the unwritten work of the craft.

SEC. 7. In the absence of the W. : M. : the S. : W. : succeeds to his office and duties, and in the absence of the W. : M. : and S. : W. : the J. : W. : succeeds.

SEC. 8. The treasurer shall receive all moneys from the secretary, receipting for the same, and pay them out upon the order of the W. : M. : and the consent of the lodge and attested by the secretary, with the seal of the lodge. He shall prepare a correct detailed statement of his official account with the lodge and submit the same to the lodge at the last stated communication in.....annually. He shall deliver to his successor in office all books, papers and information in his possession concerning the financial condition of the lodge, and shall pay over to his successor, upon his being installed, all moneys belonging to the lodge.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the records, and record all proceedings of the lodge proper to be written; to receive all moneys on behalf of the lodge, and pay them over to the treasurer,

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION. 1. The whole of these by-laws, or any portion thereof, may be amended, or others substituted in their stead, at any stated communication; *provided*, that the constitution of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota, the ancient constitution of the order, the landmarks of Masonry, and well established masonic usages are not infringed; *and provided further*, that all proposed amendments and substitutes shall be proposed in writing at a stated communication, read in open lodge, and laid over one stated communication before a vote of the lodge shall be taken on their adoption, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to adopt such amendments or substitute; *provided further*, that no amendment shall take effect until approved by the M. W. Grand Master.

DECISIONS APPROVED AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED SINCE.
THE EDITION OF TODD'S DIGEST OF 1885.

LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

That no communication of a lodge for instruction can be held except by a District Deputy Grand Master, the regular officers of a lodge, or by authority of a dispensation issued by the Grand Master for that purpose.
— *Proceedings 1886, page 15.*

REMISSION OF DUES.

Resolved, That the resolution of 1867, found on page 603 of the reprint of the proceedings for that year, viz.: "*Resolved*, that any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction may remit the dues of any of its members who are unable to pay the same, and the Grand Lodge dues for such brethren shall be remitted," be and the same is hereby repealed.— *Proceedings 1886, page 34— Adopted, page 41.*

DISBURSEMENT OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

Resolved, That in all cases where funds are to be distributed for charitable purposes by masters of lodges, and a new master is elected before all of said funds are paid out or expended, any unexpended balances shall be turned over to the newly installed master, without delay, to be by him disbursed as directed by this Grand Lodge in the first place.

Resolved, That masters of lodges who were at the last session, or shall be at this or any future session, intrusted with funds to be disbursed for the relief of any needy person, are directed to make a report in writing to this Grand Lodge of how said moneys have been disposed of by them,

and that vouchers accompany said reports for all payments or expenditures. Said reports to be made at the next session for moneys received at the present or last session, and hereafter at the session next succeeding the receipt of said funds.— *Proceedings 1886, page 48.*

PETITIONS TO LAY OVER.

It is not necessary for the petition to lay over a whole month after reference, unless your by-laws so provide.— *Proceedings 1887, page 26.*

USE OF LODGE SEALS.

The proper and only use to which the seal should ever be put, is to authenticate the transactions of the lodge on such instruments as dimits, summons, certificates of membership, receipts for dues, warrants on the treasurer, and on all official communications of the lodge when ordered by the Worshipful Master, or by the lodge, and not in correspondence not official, or on business strictly official.— *Proceedings 1887, page 27.*

DEGREES CAN NOT BE COMMUNICATED.

Question. Can degrees be communicated?

Answer. The degrees of York Rite Masonry are never communicated, but must always be conferred.— *Proceedings 1887, page 28.*

WAIVER OF JURISDICTION.

Question. Can a lodge waive jurisdiction over persons living in its jurisdiction and domiciled therein, to and in favor of a regular lodge in another jurisdiction?

Answer. Yes, by the unanimous consent of the lodge, and of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, but not otherwise.— *Proceedings 1887, page 28.*

CHANGE IN TIME OF MEETING.

Resolved, That section 7 of the regulations of this Grand Lodge be amended by striking out the word "Tuesday" wherein it occurs and inserting the word "Wednesday" instead thereof.— *Proceedings 1887, page 63.*

VISITORS.

Resolved, That no subordinate lodge within this jurisdiction shall, while in session, admit a visiting brother without an examination and report by a committee then appointed for the purpose, unless he shall be vouched for by a Master Mason then present, who shall have sat in open lodge with such brother.— *Proceedings 1887, page 72.*

BALLOT FOR MEMBERSHIP.

A ballot for membership can not be taken a second time, except upon the same condition that a ballot for the degrees may be repeated, viz.

that one black ball appears upon the first ballot. A brother may petition for membership as often as he pleases, but when once balloted upon that petition is disposed of, and no ballot can be taken at a subsequent meeting on the same petition.—*Proceedings 1888, page 34.*

SALOON-KEEPERS.

Question. Can a saloon-keeper be made a Mason?

Answer. Yes, if he has the necessary qualifications, is upright before God, of good report before the world, and obtains a clear ballot.—*Proceedings 1888, page 34.*

CONFERRING DEGREES WITHOUT CHARGE.

Question. Should the W. L. M. L. entertain a motion to receive a petition and confer the degrees without charge?

Answer. It is the duty of the W. L. M. L. to declare out of order and to refuse to put any motion to his lodge which, if carried, would violate any order, resolution or regulation of the Grand Lodge, or any principle or law of Masonry, and the question whether it would do so or not must be determined by the master alone and at his peril.—*Proceedings 1888, pages 34, 35.*

COMPLETING WORK.

There are two modes of completing the unfinished work of another lodge, which have been recognized for a long time in this Grand Jurisdiction:

1. Where degrees are conferred by one lodge *at the request* of another. To illustrate: A lodge in Kentucky requests your lodge to confer one or more degrees upon a brother initiated there; you confer them. The material belongs to the Kentucky lodge; you have simply done the work for that lodge, and as we have no *lien laws* in Masonry, he is not your member, but is, or may become, a member of the Kentucky lodge. In such case he can become a member of your lodge only by dimit and a petition, as in other cases of changing membership.

2. When degrees are conferred by one lodge upon a brother initiated in another, without a specific request. This can only be done by the consent of the lodge initiating, or by some act signifying its waiver of jurisdiction, *and by the recommendation* required by section 90, general regulations, so long as the latter lodge continues in existence.

If upon these circumstances, all concurring, the brother petitions your lodge, passes the ordeal of the ballot, after an actual *bona fide* residence of one year within your jurisdiction, you complete the work, the brother thus made, when raised, becomes a member of your lodge upon signing its by-laws.—*Proceedings 1888, page 35.*



GROVE B. COOLEY,
GRAND MASTER 1872.

